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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR activities financed by voluntary funds: Report for 1989-90 and proposed programmes and budget for 1991

Part I. Africa

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1989-90 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1991

Part I. Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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Note: The boundaries shown on all maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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1.0 REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

1.0.1 The overall number of refugees in Africa increased again during the period under review. The influxes into Malawi from Mozambique and into the Horn of Africa continued, the latter at a reduced rate. Events in Liberia beginning at the end of 1989 necessitated major new emergency operations in a part of Africa that had been relatively free of large-scale refugee movements.

1.0.2 The solution to the problems of refugees in Africa requires the establishment of conditions that would allow them to return home voluntarily and remove the need for others to flee. It was thus encouraging to see various efforts towards the peaceful resolution of some of the conflicts that have contributed to, or been the main cause of the flight of over half the continent's refugees. One of the longest-standing and most intractable refugee problems was solved in 1989 with the successful voluntary repatriation of over 43,000 Namibians. Close co-operation between the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia and UNHCR resulted in an appeal by UNHCR to the international community for the financing of a programme to solve the problem of Ethiopian refugees in Somalia.

1.0.3 Developments that should have, on balance, been positive were, however, often over-shadowed by the financial crisis being faced by the Office. The effects of the crisis, explained in detail elsewhere in this report, seriously affected the quality of life of refugees in Africa and risked prejudicing the international community's ability to seize the opportunities for solutions as they presented themselves. Enforced reductions in funding brought expenditure below the level necessary to meet agreed needs. Because the great majority of the refugees in Africa have found asylum in countries facing major economic problems, and often in the more remote and poorer areas of these countries, the impact of successive reductions relative to objectively assessed needs was particularly severe. These countries are unable to absorb the extra burden, and may not even be in a position to provide adequate services to their own nationals. Reduced budgets, allowing little or no provision for unforeseen extra needs, have proved ill-adapted to programmes with major inherent constraints and variables resulting from such factors as logistic difficulties and lack of natural resources. Financial support has also not been forthcoming for development projects that would both lighten the burden on nationals and promote solutions.

1.0.4 The economic and social pressures engendered by a shortfall in financial support have had an evident impact on attitudes to asylum and protection. African governments have continued to offer generous asylum to refugees, but their increased burden brought difficulties in maintaining past liberal practices. During the reporting period, the major protection problems were once again largely the result of a breakdown in the arrangements to ensure respect of the strictly humanitarian and civilian nature of some refugee camps and settlements. These and some cases of *refoulement* were brought to the attention of the authorities concerned. Positive developments relevant to the protection of refugees during the reporting period included the exemplary provisions on asylum contained in the newly promulgated Namibian constitution and that country's declaration of accession to the international instruments on refugees as well as the work of such bodies as the African Commission on Human and People's Rights and the adoption of the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation. These and a number of other initiatives also addressed, at least indirectly, the preventive action essential to remove the need to seek asylum and protection in another country.

1.0.5 Developments in west Africa added a new focus of attention for UNHCR. Assistance to the some 50,000 Mauritanian refugees who arrived in northern Senegal in the second quarter of 1989 was consolidated and focused on promoting their self-sufficiency. Emergency assistance was mobilized for some 150,000 Liberian refugees who sought asylum in Côte d'Ivoire and the Republic of Guinea since the end of 1989. The long supply lines, particularly through Guinea, and continuing influxes made the operation both difficult and expensive.

1.0.6 The number of refugees in the Horn of Africa and the Sudan, and the complexity and inter-relationship of the problems there, made this area a continuing focus of UNHCR's attention and resources. The most immediate concern was whether events in northern Ethiopia would lead to a new exodus into eastern Sudan. Limited contingency planning was undertaken but no significant influx had occurred by mid-1990, though some 15,000 new arrivals were reported in the first five months of the year. Some 30,000 Sudanese refugees arrived in western Ethiopia in 1989, but the influx has slowed in 1990. Armed conflict in the region of Assosa in January 1990 resulted in the flight of the some 41,000 refugees from Tsore camp. By the end of May 1990, some 20,000 ex-residents of this camp had arrived in the other three western camps, raising the number of Sudanese refugees there to 370,000. This programme was stabilized, but remained vulnerable to the problems caused by the remote location and difficult supply lines to the camps. A further 20,000 Sudanese refugees sought asylum in northern Uganda in the second half of 1989, bringing their total there to 54,000. Some 30,000 Sudanese refugees sought asylum in Haut Zaire in the first quarter of 1990. Their needs have been assessed and an emergency operation started.

1.0.7 The situation of the over 350,000 Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia improved, but still remained precarious because of their isolated location and the lack of local resources, particularly for shelter and ground water. Prospects for the achievement of any significant level of self-sufficiency for these refugees remain very slight. Not only will a difficult and costly care-and-maintenance operation continue to be necessary until conditions allow voluntary repatriation, but the political and social problems inherent in the situation will increase. Over 30,000 Somalis sought refuge in Djibouti.

1.0.8 In March 1990, UNHCR appealed to the international community for the funds necessary to solve the problem of Ethiopian refugees in Somalia. This followed three successful meetings in the second half of 1989 of a Tripartite Commission comprising the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia and UNHCR, with the World Food Programme (WFP) as an observer. The work of the Commission itself built on an earlier broad agreement between the Government of Somalia and UNHCR on the approach to a solution. In the four months to the end of February 1990, the intentions of some 468,200 ration card holders in southern Somalia were registered. Some 356,000 opted for local integration in Somalia, 109,200 for voluntary repatriation and 3,000 submitted claims for continued refugee status. The appeal covers all these persons and the voluntary repatriation of some 60,000 refugees from north-western Somalia.

1.0.9 Developments in north-western Somalia did not allow the relocation of refugees still in camps there to areas where their security could be better assured and conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance met. In August 1989, UNHCR and WFP informed the government that they were unable to continue humanitarian assistance to refugees in north-western Somalia. Despite every effort over many months, it had not proved possible to ensure respect of the basic principles governing such assistance which include the civilian status of beneficiaries, access to them, and security for, and international monitoring of, the delivery of assistance. It had also not been possible to resume humanitarian assistance by mid-1990, although UNHCR lent its "good offices" to a short-term emergency programme that began in February 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General.

1.0.10 The number of Mozambican refugees in Malawi increased by over 160,000 to a total of some 820,000 as of the end of May 1990. The impact of this greatly increased burden on Malawi was exacerbated by the effects of enforced budget reductions. Twelve of the 24 districts of Malawi now give asylum to refugees and there are serious problems of overcrowding in the extreme south. Assistance continued to over 120,000 Mozambicans in Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Notwithstanding the continued exodus, some voluntary repatriation occured, largely spontaneously. Safe areas in Mozambique offered opportunities to assist in the initial reintegration of returnees. The UNHCR special programme for this purpose was insufficiently funded in 1989. A further appeal was made on 30 March 1990 for assistance for Mozambican refugees and returnees in the southern Africa region.

1.0.11 A two-way repatriation between Angola and Zaire began by air in September 1989. Nearly 6,500 Angolans and over 3,000 Zairians had been repatriated when the operation was temporarily suspended in March 1990 as a result of financial constraints and operational considerations. More Angolan refugees are expressing the wish to repatriate, and if political developments and resources permit, it should be feasible to greatly expand this operation. There are over 400,000 Angolan refugees in Zaire (310,000) and Zambia (97,000), the majority spontaneously settled.

1.0.12 A total of 43,387 Namibians had been repatriated by 31 March 1990 in discharge of the responsibilities assigned to UNHCR under Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), and within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

1.0.13 The number of South African refugees reported to have found asylum elsewhere in southern Africa remained broadly stable at some 35,000, of whom over half received UNHCR assistance. Developments affecting the future of South African refugees have been closely monitored and were discussed in preliminary high-level consultations with representatives of concerned parties. Appropriate preparatory action was commenced during the reporting period.

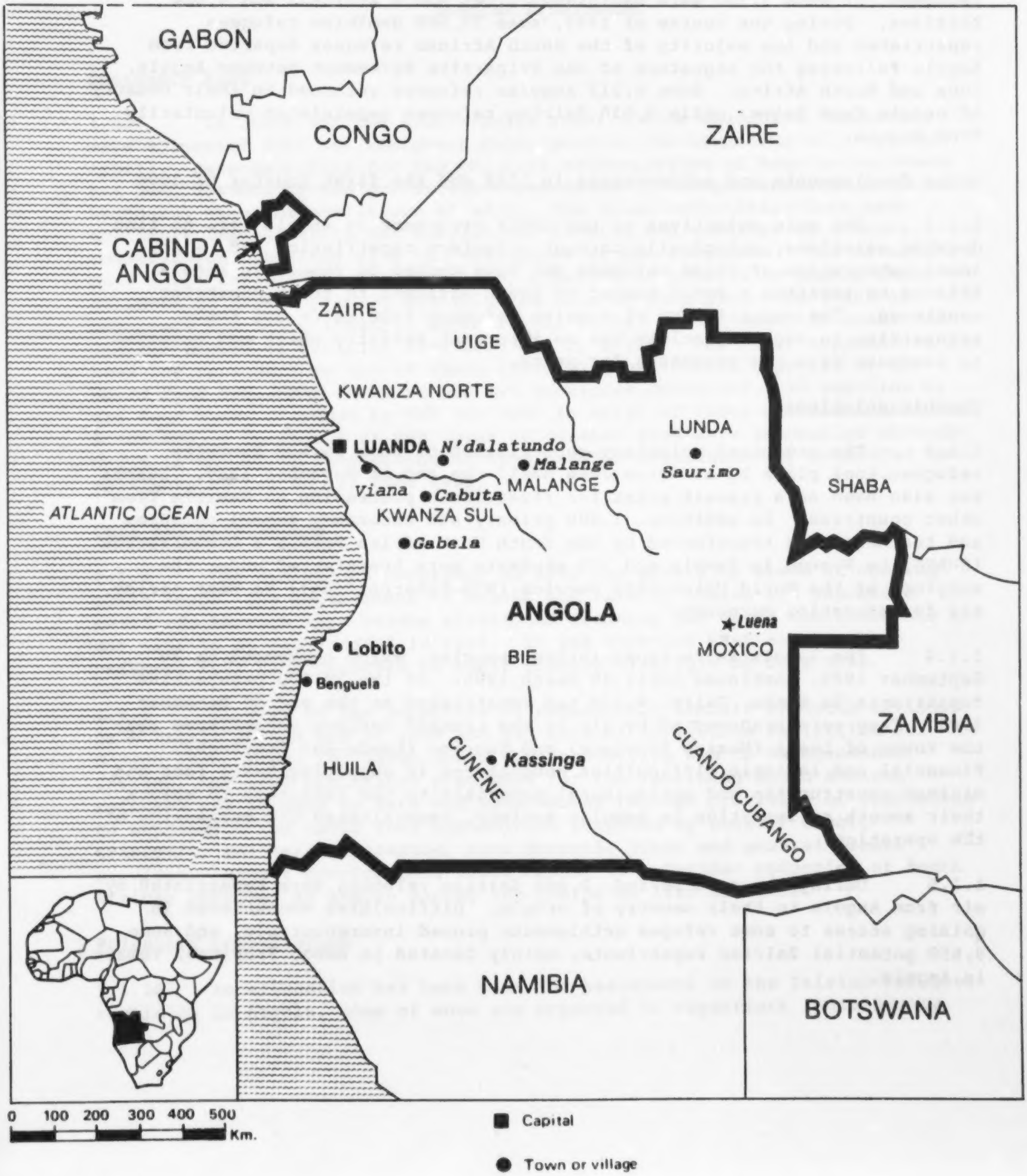
Expenditures and allocations

1.0.14 UNHCR obligations for assistance in Africa in 1989 totalled $ 254.7 million, of which $ 176.7 million were made available from General Programmes funds and $ 78 million from Special Programmes funds. The initial General Programmes target as 'noted' by the fortieth session of the Executive

Committee, was $ 167.7 million; the proposed revised allocation for 1990 General Programmes is $ 140.8 million. The amount required for Special Programmes in 1990 was estimated at $ 99.2 million at mid-year. The proposed 1991 General Programmes requirement is $ 136.1 million. The revised 1990 and the proposed 1991 budgets do not include $ 11 million and $ 15 million respectively for that part of inland transport, storage and handling costs expected to be met by the World Food Programme (WFP).

ANGOLA

Area	1,246,700 sq. km
Estimated population	9,230,000 (mid-87)
Population density	Approx. 7.4 per sq.km
Rainy season	Approx. November-April



1.1 ANGOLA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.1.1 At the end of 1989, UNHCR was assisting an estimated 12,899 refugees, of whom 2,100 were Namibians, 1,145 South Africans and 9,654 Zairians. During the course of 1989, some 35,500 Namibian refugees repatriated and the majority of the South African refugees departed from Angola following the signature of the Tripartite Agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa. Some 6,213 Angolan refugees returned to their country of origin from Zaire, while 3,036 Zairian refugees repatriated voluntarily from Angola.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.1.2 The main objectives of the UNHCR programme in Angola were to find durable solutions, principally through voluntary repatriation and, also, local integration of those refugees who have chosen to remain in Angola. Efforts to resettle a small number of South Africans to third countries continued. The repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zaire and their reinsertion in Angolan society was an important activity which was expected to increase with the prospects for peace.

Durable solutions

1.1.3 The organized voluntary repatriation of some 35,500 Namibian refugees took place by air from June until the end of November 1989. Luanda was also used as a transit point for repatriants proceeding to Namibia from other countries. In addition, 1,600 primary and secondary school children and teachers were transferred by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to Nyango in Zambia and 173 students were transferred under the auspices of the World University Service (WUS-International) to West Africa, all for education purposes.

1.1.4 The Angola/Zaire repatriation exercise, which commenced on 20 September 1989, continued until 29 March 1990. Of the 30,000 prospective repatriants in Shaba, Zaire, 4,239 had repatriated at the end of December 1989. They were transported by air to the transit centres established near the towns of Luena (Moxico Province) and Saurimo (Lunda-Sul Province). Financial and logistic difficulties encountered in supplying basic food and minimum construction and agricultural materials to the returnees to ensure their smooth re-insertion in Angolan society, necessitated the suspension of the operation.

1.1.5 During the same period, 2,860 Zairian refugees were repatriated by air from Angola to their country of origin. Difficulties encountered in gaining access to some refugee settlements proved insurmountable, and some 9,650 potential Zairian repatriants, mainly located in Bengo Province, remain in Angola.

Arrangements for implementation

1.1.6 During the period under review, the Secretaria de Estado dos Assuntos Sociais (SEAS) implemented the assistance programmes for the Zairian refugees and the Angolan returnees. SWAPO and the African National Congress (ANC) were UNHCR's implementing partners for assistance, respectively, to the Namibian and South African refugees.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.1.7 To start off the Angola/Zaire repatriation operation, resources were allocated from the Emergency Fund, pending the launching of a special appeal. Responsibility for the physical reintegration of Angolan returnees has been assumed by the provincial authorities of the provinces of Moxico and Lunda-Sul with the assistance of SEAS. The local authorities have made available land suitable for subsistence farming and embarked on a house construction programme with the assistance of the returnees. The returnees have also, largely through self-help, constructed schools to enable their children to resume primary education as soon as possible. The costs of materials for basic shelter, agricultural tools, seeds, domestic items and limited amount of medicine have been met by UNHCR. The major expenditure has been for transport by air of these items plus basic food supplied by the World Food Programme (WFP) to the two provinces concerned. In addition to the food being provided by WFP for 1990 (a total of 786.4 MT valued at $ 309,000) a further $ 68,800 worth of donated food were channelled through UNHCR in the first five months of 1990. UNHCR assistance was scheduled to terminate by the end of June 1990.

Care and maintenance

1.1.8 The assistance programme in 1990 has generally aimed at meeting basic needs, the improvement of health and raising living and education standards through appropriate vocational training for those Namibians who did not wish to be repatriated in 1989. It was expected that all Namibian refugees will have returned to their country of origin by July 1990.

1.1.9 In view of the departure of substantial numbers of South Africans from Angola at the end of 1989 and the lack of irrigation facilities at N'Bita farm, plans for large-scale crop production had to be abandoned. Instead, the 1990 assistance programme for the remaining South African refugees has focused on care and maintenance through provision of vegetables to supplement the basic food commodities supplied by another donor, transport, shelter maintenance, some domestic items and general health services. Recent developments could result in a further reduction of South African refugees in Angola during the course of 1990 and 1991.

Voluntary repatriation

1.1.10 An allocation has been made for assistance to the Zairian refugees remaining in Angola, some of whom are expected to repatriate individually.

Local settlement

1.1.11 The refugee community remaining in Angola is spread over seven provinces, some living in refugee centres/settlements, others among the local population without really being integrated. During 1989, UNHCR activities aimed at achieving self-sufficiency were strengthened through the provision of agricultural inputs and means of transport needed for marketing farm products. Taking into consideration the repatriation of Zairians to their country of origin, the allocation for 1990 and 1991 has been reduced substantially.

Programme Support and Administration

1.1.12 In 1989, obligations exceeded the revised estimates due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The revised estimates for 1990 under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) have been increased to account for higher staff costs due to the transfer of a General Service post to the Field Service category. The initial 1991 projections include replacement of a vehicle and other equipment which was postponed from the second half of 1989. An allocation from the Emergency Fund was required for the first six months of 1990 in connection with the repatriation programme for the Angolans and Zairians.

1.1.13 As mentioned earlier, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 35,553 Namibians in the framework of that country's transition to independence. In 1989, some $ 12 million was spent for the Namibia repatriation operation in Angola to cover internal transport, food while the returnees were in transit, transit centre facilities and the airlift operation.

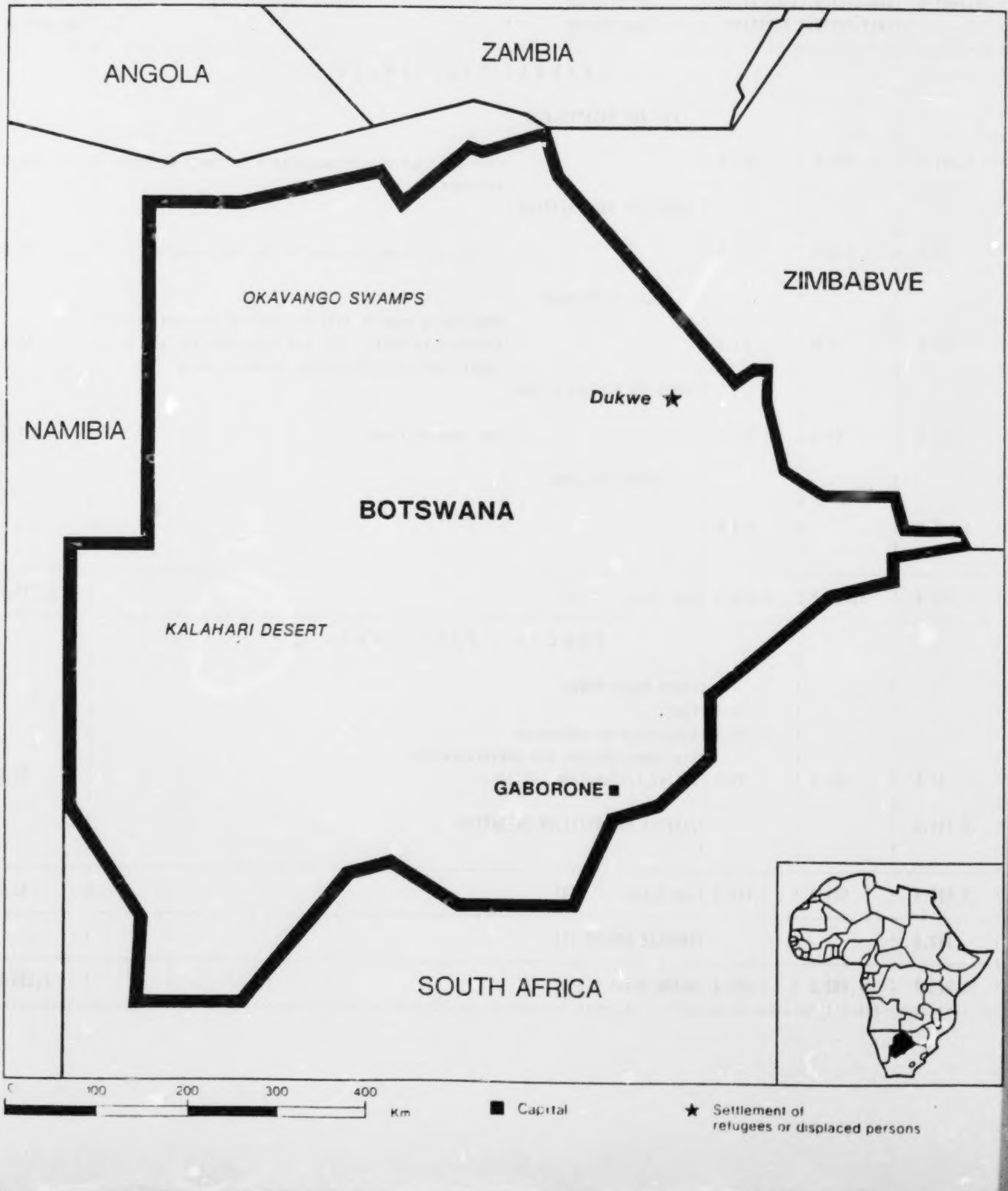
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
1,041.3	762.0	566.0		Care and maintenance assistance to South African refugees	310.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
30.0	120.0	80.8		Travel and related costs for Zairian refugees	80.8
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
121.6	76.0	65.5		Assistance towards self-reliance of Zairian refugees in rural areas and supplementary aid to individual refugees living in urban areas	55.3
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
449.9	744.0	784.3		See Annexes I and II	727.0
			EMERGENCY FUND		
1,047.0		1,019.5			
2,689.8	1,702.0	2,516.1	Sub-total (1)		1,173.1
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		68.8	Food		
		1,300.0	Assistance to returnees		
			Programme support and Administration		
81.0	101.0	95.5	Junior Professional Officer		95.5
12,794.8			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
12,875.8	101.0	1,464.3	Sub-total (2)		95.5
242.6	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
15,808.2	1,803.0	3,980.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,268.6

BOTSWANA

Area	600,372 sq. km
Estimated population	1,170,000 (mid-87)
Population density	Approx. 1.9 per sq.km
Rainy season	Approx. October-April



1.2 BOTSWANA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.2.1 As of the end of 1989, the refugee population in Botswana was estimated at about 850 persons. Of these, 469, comprising 204 Angolans, 190 South Africans and 75 persons of various other nationalities, were in the rural settlement at Dukwe. The rest were mainly South Africans living in the urban centres of Gaborone, Francistown and Selibe Phikwe. During 1989, assistance was provided to some 550 refugees in urban and rural areas. The number of refugees fell sharply from the 1988 figure as a result of the voluntary repatriation of Namibians and Zimbabweans and the policy to resettle some South African refugees outside Botswana. Some 200 Zimbabweans accepted for naturalization as Batswana citizens remained in the country.

1.2.2 Rural refugees received multi-sectoral assistance aimed at their integration into the local society. A sizeable number of the urban caseload are considered self-sufficient, holding jobs in the private and public sectors. The others receive care and maintenance assistance to meet individual needs.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.2.3 Following consultations with the Government of Zimbabwe and UNHCR, the Botswana Government applied the cessation clauses of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees to the residual Zimbabwean caseload, with effect from 28 April 1989. Prior to this, some 200 Zimbabweans had been accepted as Batswana citizens. Some 400 Zimbabwean and 138 Namibian refugees voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin in 1989. In view of these developments a programme evaluation was conducted in the first quarter of 1989, and recommended a reduction in the level of assistance, as well as changes in the implementation arrangements. These recommendations were being fully implemented during 1990.

Durable solutions

1.2.4 Local integration activities at the Dukwe settlement will continue to be pursued. However, as prospects for change in South Africa increase, so will prospects for the voluntary repatriation for the South African refugees who, together with those outside the settlement, form the majority of the caseload in Botswana.

Arrangements for implementation

1.2.5 Following the recommendations referred to earlier, the Botswana Council for Refugees assumed full responsibility, as of 31 March 1990, for implementation of the programmes for urban and rural refugees. The Lutheran World Federation, besides contributing towards the administrative costs of the Botswana Council for Refugees, continued to provide technical support in some sectors. The UNHCR Branch Office in Gaborone implemented the resettlement programme.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.2.6 Some 100 urban refugees received subsistence allowances in 1989 to meet their individual needs, pending the identification of durable solutions. The appropriations for 1990 and 1991 are kept at the same level.

Local settlement

1.2.7 The local settlement appropriation covers the administrative costs of the Botswana Council for Refugees, counselling services for refugees and maintenance and operation of the Dukwe settlement. Following the voluntary repatriation of the Namibians and Zimbabweans, activities were scaled down in Dukwe in 1989, especially in the food, shelter, education, agriculture and community development sectors.

Resettlement

1.2.8 During 1989, a total of 31 refugees was resettled in Australia and Canada, while some 90 South African asylum-seekers were relocated to other countries within the region under long-standing arrangements for this purpose. The initial 1991 appropriation is kept at the level of the revised 1990 figure.

Repatriation

1.2.9 In 1989, assistance to repatriate was given to refugees from Lesotho, Namibia and Zimbabwe. A total of 576 refugees benefited from such assistance. The same level of requirements is foreseen for 1990 and 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

1.2.10 Lower staff costs and general operating expenses have reduced the level of obligations in 1989. The revised estimates for 1990 have been affected by the discontinuation of one General Service post, but this was offset by an upward revision of the post adjustment multiplier and a stronger local currency. The 1991 projections under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) take into account the discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.2.11 The 1990 allocation covers the education of 10 students at the university level. The same level of appropriation is proposed for 1991.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BOTSWANA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	VOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
56.9	31.0	30.2		Temporary care and maintenance to individual refugees	31.5
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
18.8	8.0	7.7		Assistance towards voluntary repatriation including travel	7.7
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
450.5	306.0	366.8		Maintenance of existing facilities in Dukwi, adm. costs of BCR. Assistance to residual caseload and educational assistance at lower and higher secondary levels	354.9
			RESETTLEMENT		
50.2	28.0	29.0		Travel and related costs of resettlement	29.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
157.3	340.0	302.5		See Annexes I and II	262.9
733.7	713.0	736.2	Sub-total (1)		686.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
50.0	56.8	56.8	10 university scholarships		56.8
43.0			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
93.0	56.8	56.8	Sub-total (2)		56.8
110.1	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
936.8	769.8	793.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		742.8

1.3 BURUNDI

Country overview

Statistical information

1.3.1 According to government figures, there were 267,455 refugees in Burundi at the end of 1989, most of them of Rwandese origin. There were 33 new arrivals, 75 refugees repatriated voluntarily and three were resettled.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.3.2 UNHCR concentrated on assistance programmes for the education, professional training and self-sufficiency of refugees. A total of 37 refugees benefited from a small income-generating project, while 22 others received professional training lasting between two and six months. Some 95 university and 721 secondary students were assisted under the scholarship programme. Fees for 600 primary-school children were also paid under this programme. The Office continued to support the Lycée de l'Amitié, which accommodates more than 350 refugee pupils. The Mugeni Health Centre at the Kayogoro site was nearing completion, but work had slowed down because of a shortage of funds. Multi-purpose assistance was given to more than 2,000 sick or particularly needy refugees, and to 11 handicapped others.

Durable solutions

1.3.3 Refugees in rural areas, estimated at 191,000 persons, are mainly settled in the provinces of Muyinga, Cankyzo, Ruyigi and Rutana, and also in the frontier provinces of Rwanda and Zaire, where their living conditions were similar to those of the indigenous population. In 1986, the authorities created a new settlement area at the Kayogoro site in Makamba province. Since refugees in towns have difficulty finding work because of the restricted employment market in Burundi, UNHCR had to take an interest in the development of this region. As possibilities for mass repatriation or resettlement of Rwandese refugees are limited, UNHCR pursued efforts for their local integation. Thus the protection and social integration components contained in the four-party Butare agreement, signed in November 1988 by the Governments of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, UNHCR and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), continued to be an important focus of the activities of the Office during the period under review.

Arrangements for implementation

1.3.4 The agreement signed with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in December 1988 for the implementation of an assistance programme for returnees and victims of disaster was extended to the end of December 1989 in order to consolidate social infrastructure, living accommodation and sanitation at Ntega/Marangara. Repairs to the Ntega/Marangara track were entrusted to the Ministry of Public Works and, at the request of UNHCR, the European Community (EC) agreed to finance the balance of 20,000 FBu. UNHCR obtained a financial contribution from UNICEF for the construction of Mishiha School. CARITAS Burundi and the National Council of Churches of Burundi provided food, clothing and agricultural implements to the rural refugees at Kayogoro. New asylum-seekers also received food assistance from CARITAS, medical assistance from the Red Cross of Burundi, and special family assistance from UNICEF.

1.3.5 The National Council of Churches (CNE) of Burundi was involved in self-sufficiency activities at the Lycée de l'Amitié where it financed a poultry project. Under the terms of an agreement signed with the Government of Burundi and UNHCR, the European Development Fund (EDF) began construction of a primary school at Mugeni, in Kayogoro at the end of 1989.

General Programmes

Voluntary repatriation

1.3.6 In 1989, 75 refugees were repatriated to Rwanda (20), Uganda (10) and Zaire (45). Assistance in 1991 will be financed from the overall allocation for voluntary repatriation.

Local integration

1.3.7 Consolidation of the Kamenge Centre continued, to ensure that refugees had at their disposal a facility for production and apprenticeship capable of providing training in crafts for refugees unable to undertake formal education.

Programme Support and Administration

1.3.8 The reduced obligations in 1989 in Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditures (PPE), compared to the 1989 revised estimates, largely reflect lower-than-projected staff costs and savings in non-staff costs. The downward revision of the 1990 initial estimates is due to the discontinuation of one General Service post under PPE.

Special Programmes

Assistance for the reintegration of returnees

1.3.9 The rehabilitation programme for Barundi returnees ended in 1989. The food assistance component, which ended in July 1989, benefited more than 100,000 persons, including more than 45,000 returnees. The reconstruction of living accommodation which had been entirely or partially destroyed, benefited more than 3,000 families. The support of UNICEF, as UNHCR's operational partner, was decisive, enabling 21 schools in Ntega and Marangara to be rebuilt, and improved sanitation in schools and settlement areas and health centres. A 15-kilometre track linking Ntega and Marangara was partly repaired with UNHCR funds. UNHCR continued to monitor adherence to the spirit and the letter of the November 1988 Butare Agreement and also followed closely the conclusions of the four-party Kayanza and Butare ministerial conference of May 1989, relating to the evaluation of operations to repatriate Barundi who took refuge in Rwanda following the events of August 1988.

Education Account

1.3.10 The revised allocation has enabled 95 scholarships to be granted at university and higher levels.

Programme Support and Administration

1.3.11 The revised 1990 estimates under Special Programmes are minimal, as the voluntary repatriation of Barundi refugees from Rwanda was completed in March 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	VOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
1.2 [a]			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
3.0	3.0	2.1	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
330.1 [b]	544.0	258.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Multi-sectoral assistance through counselling, education, development of small-scale enterprises and supplementary aid to individual refugees	240.6
2.3 [a]			RESETTLEMENT		
85.0	167.0	194.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I and II	202.8
421.6	714.0	455.0	Sub-total (1)		443.4
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
124.4	117.0	97.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 95 university scholarships		97.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
829.2		77.3	Relief/rehabilitation assistance to Burundi returnees		
81.0	36.0	65.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer		65.0
0.8			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
1,035.4	153.0	239.3	Sub-total (2)		162.0
126.6	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,583.6	867.0	694.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		605.4

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US$ 4,822 incurred against overall allocation

1.4 CAMEROON

Country overview

Statistical information

1.4.1 According to government estimates, the number of refugees in Cameroon at the end of 1989 was 48,630, of whom 48,524 were Chadians living in the northern provinces. The decline in the number of refugees from 51,160 on 1 January 1989 was due to the voluntary repatriation of Chadians. The refugees being assisted numbered 4,078, of whom 3,700 were living at the rural site of Poli Paro. Some 340 urban refugees of various nationalities and 38 Namibian students were also being assisted by UNHCR.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.4.2 In 1989, UNHCR activities continued to focus on the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees. To facilitate their integration in their home regions in Chad, food supplies and repatriation grants were given to all returnees on their departure from Cameroon.

1.4.3 Because of the decline in the number of refugees at the rural site of Poli Faro, discussions were under way with the government authorities concerned for the takeover of UNHCR installations and activities, in particular in the field of health, education and agriculture.

Durable solutions

1.4.4 In 1990 and 1991, UNHCR activities will consist mainly of promoting and continuing the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees. Those urban refugees of Chadian origin who wished to remain in Cameroon after 31 July 1990 were obliged to rely on their own resources since individual assistance by UNHCR, save in exceptional cases, ended on that date.

Arrangements for implementation

1.4.5 The Cameroonian Government continues to offer UNHCR refugee programmes its support and co-operation. The Government has been requested to assume responsibility for the Poli Faro camp, so far financed wholly by UNHCR.

1.4.6 At Poli Faro, UNHCR programmes in Cameroon are being implemented by the Cameroonian Red Cross, which is responsible for the agricultural and education sectors and other self-sufficiency activities, and Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) (Switzerland), which is responsible for the health sector. The Presbyterian church at Buéa implements the education assistance to Namibian students.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.4.7 The vulnerable groups receiving assistance are, for the most part, urban refugees requiring temporary assistance with health or housing. Assistance is also available for refugees wishing to undertake income-generating activities. UNHCR also meets the salaries of teachers and other operational and administrative expenses for Namibian students in Cameroon.

Local settlement

1.4.8 All the refugees at the Poli Faro camp have continued to receive UNHCR assistance i.e. water supplies, health, transport, logistics and primary education. As part of the policy of promoting agricultural activities, farmers have benefited from the services of an agronomist.

Voluntary repatriation

1.4.9 In 1989, some 2,731 Chadian refugees, including 2,603 from the Poli Faro camp, voluntarily repatriated. Repatriation operations continued in January 1990, and by the end of April 1990 the Branch Office had recorded 581 voluntary departures for Chad since the beginning of the year; another 280 repatriations were pending.

Programme Support and Administration

1.4.10 Lower-than-projected common staff costs and savings in general operating expenses have resulted in savings in 1989 obligations. The downward revision of the initial 1990 projections is mainly in staff costs, under Programme Support and Administration (PSA), due to the discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post at the end of 1989 and to related non-staff costs. Under PSA, the initial 1991 estimates reflect a further reduction in staff and non-staff costs as a result of the closure of the Sub-Office in Garoua by the end of 1990. Under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), the downward revision is due to the discontinuation of one General Service post by the end of 1990 and further reductions in non-staff costs.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.4.11 The number of refugee students receiving assistance for higher education amounted to 45 for the year 1989/90. In view of the voluntary repatriations envisaged, aid to education for the academic year 1990/91 has been cut to 30 scholarships for university studies.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

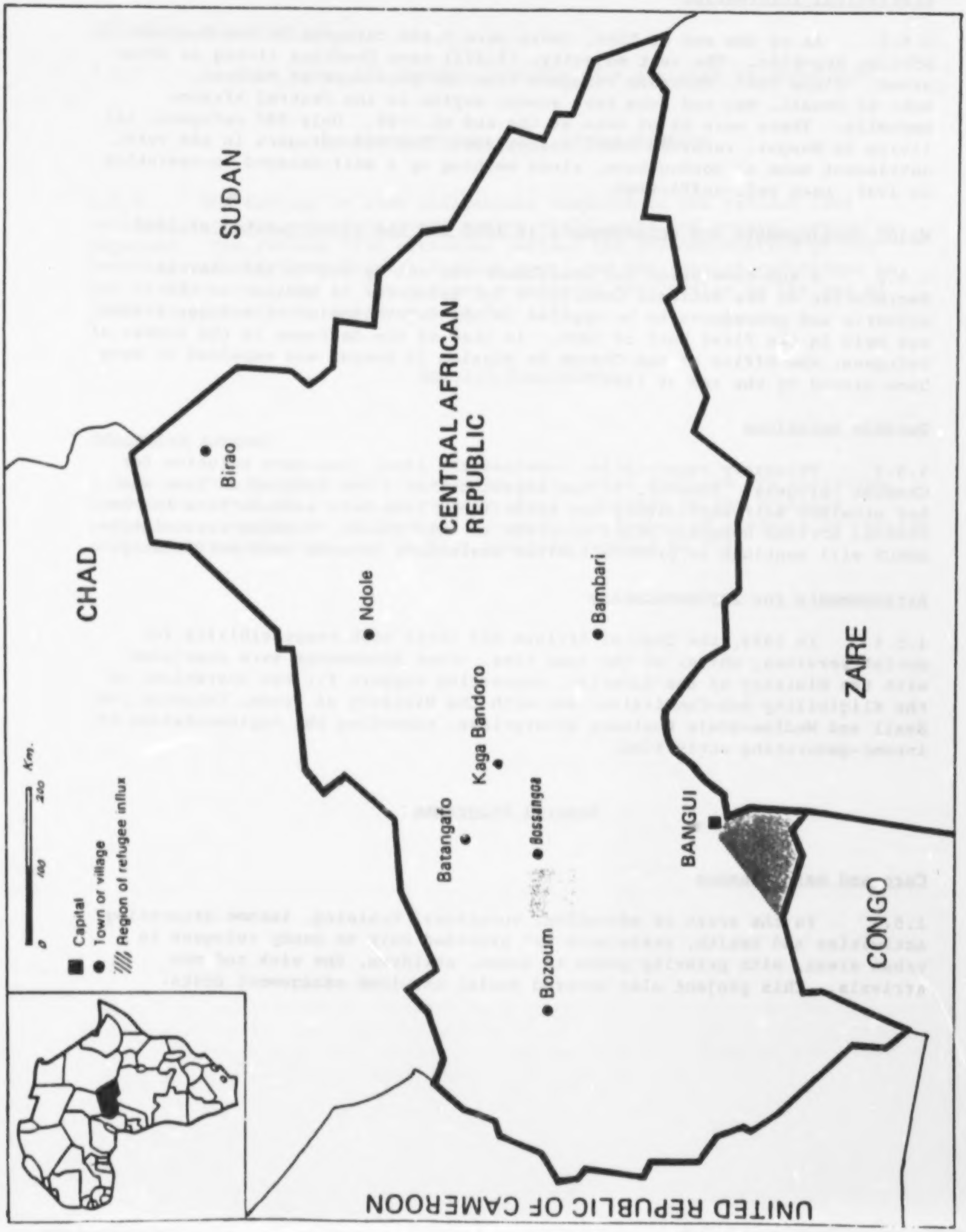
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
421.5	364.0	187.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Supplementary assistance to individuals, educational assistance at lower and higher secondary levels including running costs of counselling service	67.7
334.7	125.0	143.8	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	Travel and related costs for individual repatriants	97.0
340.6 a	274.0	260.6	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Assistance to Poli-Faro settlement for a reduced caseload	91.2
1.8 b			RESETTLEMENT		
419.1	629.0	502.7	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I & II	281.1
1,517.7	1,392.0	1,094.8	Sub-total (1)		537.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
145.0	119.5	99.3	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 20 university scholarships		67.6
48.6	93.0	69.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer		69.0
0.6			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
194.2	212.5	168.3	Sub-total (2)		136.6
100.9	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,812.8	1,604.5	1,263.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		673.6

a/Of which US$ 3,570 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Area	623,000 sq. km
Estimated population	2,740,000 (mid-86)
Population density	4.4 per sq.km
Rainy season	March/April-October/ November



1.5 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Country overview

Statistical information

1.5.1 As of the end of 1989, there were 2,490 refugees in the Central African Republic. The vast majority, (2,373) were Chadians living in urban areas. Since 1988, Sudanese refugees from the provinces of Darfour, Bahr El Ghazal, Wau and Juba have sought asylum in the Central African Republic. There were 62 of them at the end of 1989. Only 880 refugees, all living in Bangui, received UNHCR assistance. The 745 refugees in the rural settlement zone at Boubou have, since setting up a self-managed co-operative in 1988, been self-sufficient.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.5.2 A sub-commission for assistance was set up within the General Secretariat of the National Commission for Refugees. A seminar on the criteria and procedures to be applied in the determination of refugee status was held in the first half of 1990. In view of the decrease in the number of refugees, the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Bangui was expected to have been closed by the end of 1990.

Durable solutions

1.5.3 Voluntary repatriation remained the ideal long-term solution for Chadian refugees. However, it was expected that a few hundred of them who had attained self-sufficiency and established long-term associations in the Central African Republic would continue to live there. Pending repatriation, UNHCR will continue to provide limited assistance towards self-sufficiency.

Arrangements for implementation

1.5.4 In 1989, the Central African Red Cross took responsibility for social services, while, at the same time, other agreements were concluded with the Ministry of the Interior, concerning support for the operations of the Eligibility Sub-Commission, and with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Small and Medium-Scale Business Enterprises, regarding the implementation of income-generating activities.

General Programmes

Care and maintainance

1.5.5 In the areas of education, vocational training, income-generating activities and health, assistance was provided only to needy refugees in urban areas, with priority given to women, children, the sick and new arrivals. This project also covered social services management costs.

Local settlement

1.5.6 Education assistance for the 1989-1990 academic year was planned to meet the needs of 35 Chadian secondary-school students. This allocation will be reviewed in the light of any voluntary repatriation of the individuals concerned.

Voluntary repatriation

1.5.7 In 1989, some 675 Chadian refugees were assisted to repatriate.

Programme Support and Administration

1.5.8 The savings in 1989 obligations compared to the revised 1989 estimates are due mainly to lower common staff costs and general operating expenses. The revised 1990 estimates reflect the discontinuation of one Professional and three General Service posts and the related reductions in non-staff costs. Due to the planned closure of this office by the end of 1990, no projections have been made for 1991.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.5.9 For the 1989-1990 university year, seven refugees are receiving assistance to study at the university level. Because of the probable voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees, the number of students to receive university scholarships for 1990-91 has been reduced to five.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
267.9 a/	226.0	195.4		Assistance to individual urban refugees and running costs of counselling services	83.8
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
86.6 b/	32.0	128.1		Voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees	35.5
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
49.0	28.6	27.7		Scholarship at lower and higher secondary level	20.7
			RESETTLEMENT		
2.9 c/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
246.1	279.0	158.1			
652.5	565.6	509.3	Sub-total (1)		140.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
11.4	8.0	8.0	5 university scholarships		8.0
11.4	8.0	8.0	Sub-total (2)		8.0
663.9	573.6	517.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		148.0

a/Of which US$ 3,000 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 76,739 incurred against overall allocation
c/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.6 COTE D'IVOIRE

Country overview

Statistical information

1.6.1 Some 70,000 Liberians, mainly from the Gio, Kran and Gueré ethnic groups, arrived in Côte d'Ivoire between December 1989 and March 1990 and were given asylum. Nearly 60 per cent of the refugees, who are of rural origin, are women and children and have settled in the districts of Danane and Guiglio in the south-west of the country. The influx has continued.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.6.2 By agreement with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and following the recommendations of a Technical Support Service (TSS) mission to the region, a programme has been set up to assist the refugees in food supplies, water, sanitation, shelter, health, and agricultural activities. The warm welcome and assistance from the local population was a major positive factor, and there were no significant protection problems.

Durable solutions

1.6.3 While waiting for conditions that could allow a return to their country of origin, the refugees have begun to cultivate the land made available to them by the authorities. They have already been provided with tools and seeds under the assistance programme.

Arrangements for implementation

1.6.4 The World Food Programme (WFP) has been responsible for the transport of food supplies to Danane, where the refugees have settled. Responsibility for distributing food supplies has been entrusted to the Ivorian Red Cross, which is receiving support for this purpose from the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In co-operation with the regional medical authorities, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF-France) is providing medical assistance and is also involved in sanitation activities under the guidance of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Construction and Town Planning. The Ministry is also monitoring water-related activities, which are being financed jointly by the World Bank and UNHCR.

1.6.5 Food requirements for 1990 will be met by WFP, which has undertaken to provide 5,858 MT of food supplies valued at $ 3.1 million.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.6.6 On 1 March 1990, UNHCR made funds available from the Emergency Fund to cover the initial requirements of 70,000 refugees, particularly immediate needs for food supplies, domestic items and shelter. Further funds were made available under Special Programmes.

1.6.7 From the outset, the emergency operation has benefited from a number of donations and contributions by governments, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Care and maintenance

1.6.8 Some of the needs in 1991 are covered under General Programmes. They are being re-assessed in view of the continuing influx and will be the subject of an addendum to this document. Basic food will be provided by WFP.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.6.9 The allocation for 1990 should enable 15 refugees to benefit from assistance to continue university or advanced technical studies. It is proposed to keep assistance at the same level in 1990.

Other Trust Funds

1.6.10 In March 1990, the High Commissioner appealed to the international community for funds for emergency assistance to Liberian refugees. As numbers in need have continued to increase and as basic needs could not be covered from contributions to the appeal, a revised appeal is under preparation.

Programme Support and Administration

1.6.11 The emergency situation faced in Côte d'Ivoire as a result of the influx of Liberian refugees necessitated the opening of an Office of Chargé de Mission in Abidjan and a Field Office in Danane. The revised 1990 estimates take into consideration the salaries and related costs of a total of three Professional and 15 General Service posts effective 1 February 1990. Besides the operating costs for these two offices, the revised estimates also include the purchase of vehicles, equipment and furniture. The 1990 revised estimates have been budgeted under the Emergency Fund and Special Programmes while the 1991 initial estimates have been included under the General Programmes (Project Personnel Expenditure).

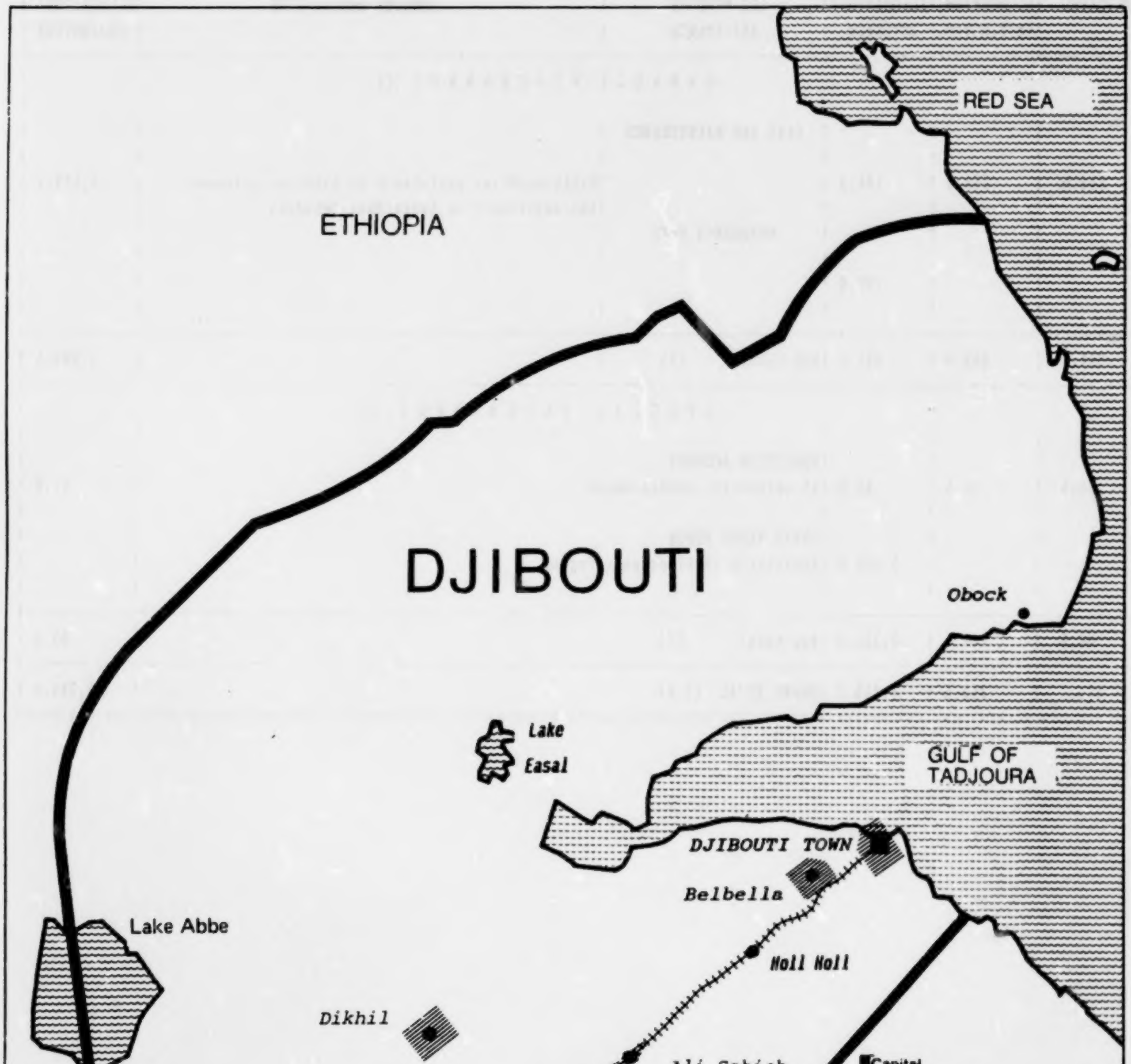
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN COTE D'IVOIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
244.6	289.0	194.2		Multi-sectoral assistance to Liberian refugees and assistance to individual refugees	3,689.5
			EMERGENCY FUND		
		700.0			
244.6	289.0	894.2	Sub-total (1)		3,689.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
66.5	66.5	55.6	15 university scholarships		55.6
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		3,300.0	Assistance to Liberian refugees		
66.5	66.5	3,355.6	Sub-total (2)		55.6
311.1	355.5	4,249.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		3,745.1

DJIBOUTI

Area..21,783 sq. km
Estimated population..460,000 (mid-86)
Population density..Approx.21.1 per sq.km



1.7 DJIBOUTI

Country overview

Statistical information

1.7.1 In January 1989, the total refugee population in Djibouti was estimated at approximately 1,500 persons, all of Ethiopian nationality. During that year, some 460 refugees returned home voluntarily, while 79 others were resettled in third countries. Over 80 per cent of the remaining refugees reside in Djibouti-Ville or its outskirts Belbella, while a few live in Dikhil town. In July 1989, the government informed UNHCR of the presence, in Djibouti-Ville, of some 30,000 Somali refugees who had been displaced as a result of armed conflict in the north-western part of their country. While formal refugee status has not been granted by the Djibouti authorities to these persons, the government has assured UNHCR that the refugees will continue to enjoy its protection. In June 1990, an additional 1,387 Somali refugees crossed the border into Ali-Sabieh District.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first-half of 1990

1.7.2 At the request of the government, the World Food Programme (WFP) accepted in June 1990 to provide food aid to the Somali refugees referred to in paragraph 1.7.1. UNHCR will meet the costs of internal transport, storage and handling of the food aid once the operational modalities for the programme are established. Assistance to the Somali refugees was provided by Djibouti nationals of the same ethnic origin, whose efforts were augmented by UNICEF, WHO and various NGOs operating in Djibouti. UNHCR response so far has been concerned, principally, to improve the nutritional status of the refugees, comprising mainly women, children and the elderly. The decline in UNHCR's expenditures in Djibouti, which had been achieved as a result of the drop in the number of Ethiopian refugees, may be offset by upward adjustments required to respond to the needs of the Somali refugees. The Branch Office in Djibouti, in addition to its normal functions, continued in 1989 to perform an important logistics role in the clearance and handling of food and other relief items from Djibouti Port for UNHCR's programmes in Ethiopia.

Durable solutions

1.7.3 Voluntary repatriation remains the most desirable and practical durable solution for all refugees in Djibouti. The various forms of assistance to Ethiopian refugees - supplementary aid, primary and secondary education and social services - all emphasized this objective. Where possible, resettlement was pursued for eligible refugees. While appropriate care and maintenance measures will continue to be sought for the Somali refugees, all opportunities to promote voluntary repatriation will be pursued whenever they occur.

Arrangements for implementation

1.7.4 The Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS) was the principal implementing agency for programmes of assistance to refugees. A co-ordinating machinery to mobilize material and technical assistance was instituted by UNHCR with participation by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, Médecins sans Frontières, Djibouti Red Crescent and other NGOs. The Eglise Protestante administered the Peace Library and provided language courses for Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti-Ville while Opération Handicap Internationale (OHI) provided training and prostheses to handicapped refugees.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.7.5 An allocation of $ 30,000 is being made from the UNHCR Emergency Fund to purchase, locally, supplementary high-protein food for the 1,387 Somali refugees in Ali-Sabieh for an initial period of three months. WFP has also mobilized a three-month emergency basic food supply, while UNICEF and WHO have provided emergency health kits from stocks available in the country.

Care and maintenance

1.7.6 Pending durable solutions, the remaining population of Ethiopian refugees will continue to receive legal assistance, primary and secondary education, counselling and medical services. The same level of appropriation as in the revised 1990 allocation is proposed for 1991, although this represents a significant reduction over previous years. Once implementing arrangements are established by the government and WFP, funds will be allocated from the 1990 Emergency Fund to meet the internal transport and related costs of food for the 30,000 Somali refugees. An initial appropriation of $ 129,500 is proposed for 1991 to cover part of the formal care and maintenance requirements for assistance to these persons.

Voluntary repatriation

1.7.7 In 1989, a total of 450 Ethiopians repatriated voluntarily, and, in the first quarter of 1990, another 11.

Resettlement

1.7.8 A total of 79 Ethiopian refugees was accepted for resettlement in Australia, Canada, Sweden and the United States.

Programme Support and Administration

1.7.9 The savings in the 1989 obligations compared to the 1989 revised estimates are mainly due to lower-than-expected common staff costs and general operating expenses. The revised 1990 estimates under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) reflect the discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post. The 1991 projections take into consideration provision for the overdue replacement of one vehicle and the further discontinuation of one General Service post by the end of 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

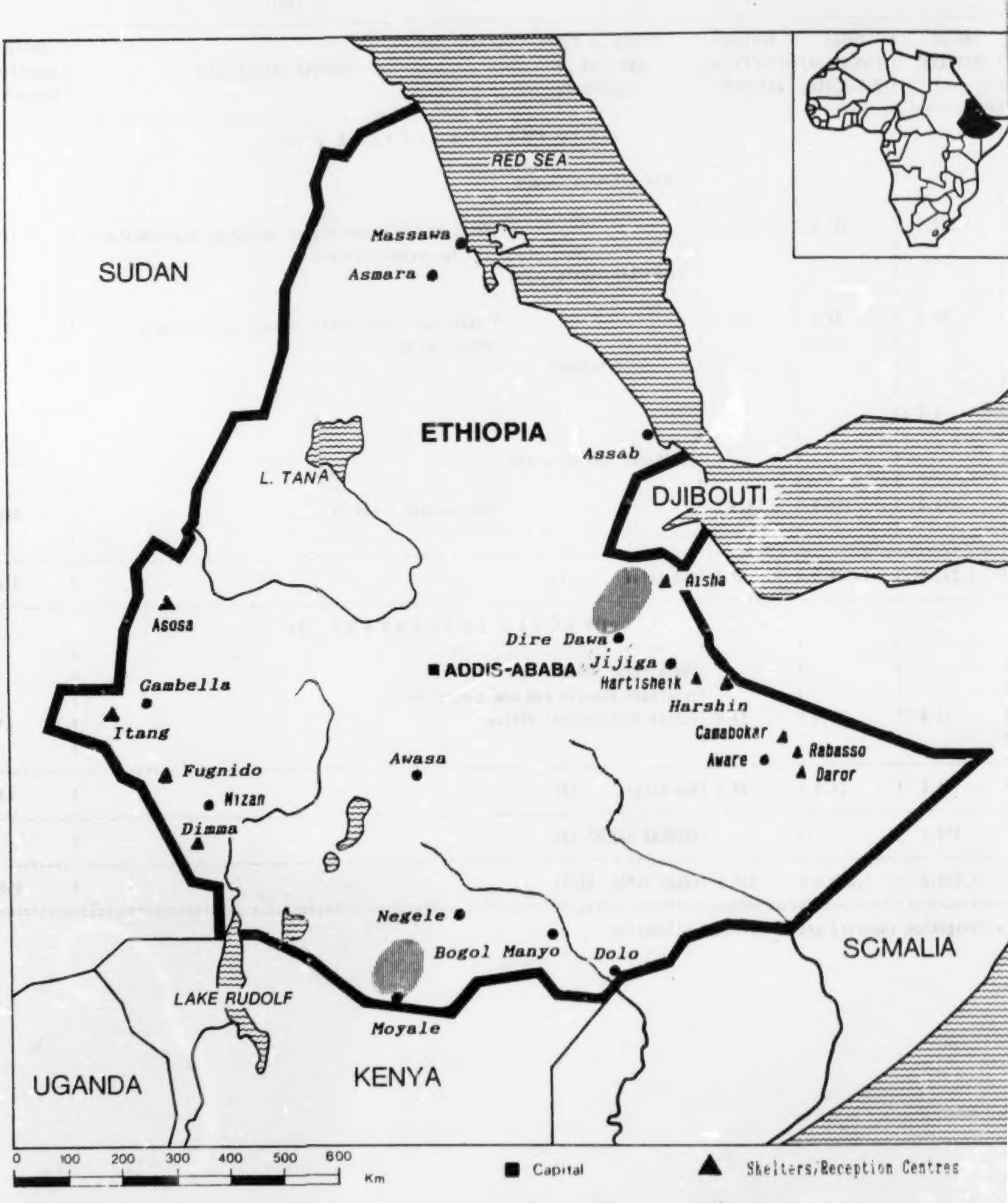
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
922.9	831.0	343.2		Multi-sectoral assistance including supplementary aid for urban refugees	444.1
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
30.0	42.0	26.3		Travel and other costs related to voluntary repatriation	26.3
			RESETTLEMENT		
1.1 a/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
278.0	299.0	418.0		See Annexes I and II	440.4
1,232.0	1,172.0	787.5	Sub-total (1)		910.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
74.6	86.0	43.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer		43.0
74.6	86.0	43.0	Sub-total (2)		43.0
230.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,537.3	1,258.0	830.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		953.8

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ETHIOPIA

Area..1,221,900 sq. km
Estimated population............................46,180,000 (mid-87)
Population density........................Approx. 37.8 per sq.km
Rainy season...................................Approx. June-October



1.8 ETHIOPIA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.8.1 According to official government figures, Ethiopia hosted a refugee population of 720,166 persons as of December 1989, comprising 384,989 Sudanese in the west, 334,808 Somalis in the east and 369 refugees of other nationalities living in Addis Ababa.

1.8.2 A steady influx of Somali refugees from the Issaq clan continued into eastern Ethiopia throughout 1989. A mass re-registration exercise, carried out in August 1989 in the five camps already hosting refugees from Somalia, recorded a population of 324,808 persons. In addition, a separate group of refugees began arriving during the third quarter of 1989 necessitating the establishment of a new camp near the town of Aisha. By early 1990, these refugees numbered approximately 10,000. The total population assisted in the six eastern camps by mid-June 1990 was approximately 360,000 refugees: 140,000 in the Aware camps of Camabokar, Rabasso and Daror, 10,000 in Aisha and 210,000 in the two camps at Hartisheik. A second attempt to re-register all Somali refugees in March 1990 was not successful due to various technical and human factors, although screening of new arrivals was taking place on a camp-by-camp basis as of the close of the period under review. A variant of the August 1989 re-registration exercise is envisaged during the second half of 1990.

1.8.3 In the camps for Somali refugees, 55 per cent of the registered refugees are female. There are more children within the caseload than adults and, in general, the refugees live in family units. Although the earlier influx in 1988 contained mainly urban dwellers from Hargeisa and Burao, by the end of 1989 the pattern had changed and the camp population now contains many pastoralists and nomads. Their mobility presented major problems for public health monitoring and management.

1.8.4 Refugees from southern Sudan continued to arrive in the four camps in western Ethiopia throughout 1989 at an average of 4,400 per month. In the first six months of 1990, some 21,764 were registered, of whom some 8,000 arrived in Itang during the month of June. The Assosa refugee camp was overrun by armed elements in January 1990, resulting in it being evacuated and most of the 41,000 refugees fleeing across the border into Sudan. By the end of June, some 20,500 of these refugees had arrived at a specially arranged reception centre in Itang, 300 km to the south. It was expected that more suitable accommodation would eventually be found for the refugees, probably within the Gambella region. By the end of June 1990, the Sudanese refugee population in the western region numbered 378,922, of whom 247,143 were in Itang, 76,204 in Fugnido, 35,075 in Dimma, and 20,500 former Assosa refugees temporarily in Itang. Although the majority of these refugees were males (70 per cent), the number of females among the new arrivals was considerably higher than in previous years. In Fugnido and Dimma, the population was composed predominantly of unaccompanied adolescent males. Most of these refugees, traditionally semi-nomadic pastoralists, now reside in the sedentary conditions dictated by camp life.

1.8.5 At the end of 1989, there were 369 urban refugees of various origins in the Addis Ababa area. During the year, some 85 urban refugees were resettled in third countries while 20 repatriated voluntarily to the Sudan.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.8.6 UNHCR's assistance programme in Ethiopia was severely affected in 1989 by the financial crisis confronting the organisation, causing delays in, or postponement of, important assistance activities for both Sudanese and Somali refugees. This adversely affected the construction of additional schools and clinics as well as the payment of the transport costs of food and non-food items and the operational expenses of implementing partners. UNHCR's ability to respond to the emergency needs of new arrivals, especially in eastern Ethiopia was also seriously impaired.

1.8.7 Despite the financial constraints, significant progress was made in several areas. In the camps for Sudanese refugees, the logistics system for delivery of food and non-food items as well as health services was improved, the quality and quantity of potable water was increased, nutritional status stabilized, and storage capacity was expanded. In the camps for Somali refugees, the basic needs of the refugees could be better met as a result of the closure of the Harshin camp and the movement of the population to Hartisheik B, the re-registration of the Somali refugee population, the introduction of a new food distribution system and the institutionalization of a supplementary feeding programme for all vulnerable groups. The most significant measure of progress was the degree to which the health status of the Somali refugees improved; malnutrition was reduced from 15 per cent in mid-1989 to 8.5 per cent in May 1990. In addition, work was in progress, following a donation received for the purpose from one donor, to further increase the storage capacity in the camps for Somali and Sudanese refugees.

1.8.8 In December 1989, a UNHCR evaluation mission to eastern Ethiopia reviewed the emergency response and the assistance programme. Its principal recommendations, summarized in paragraphs 3 and 4 of document A/AC.96/757, have been implemented. A consultant epidemiologist from the Centre for Disease Control in the United States, concluded, after a three-week field study, that significant and sustained improvement in the health and nutritional status of the refugees had been achieved in 1989. Several recommendations to resolve outstanding problems however still had to be implemented, subject to the availability of resources.

1.8.9 There were few activities designed specifically for refugee women. On the other hand, women were the principal beneficiaries of the improved quality and quantity of potable water, health-care services and supplementary feeding programmes. Another adverse consequence of UNHCR's financial crisis was that specific activities for special target groups were not funded, since priority was given to life-saving or life-sustaining activities.

Durable solutions

1.8.10 Pending the development of conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation for both groups of refugees, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be necessary. In both cases, the hostile physical environment poses insuperable problems for successful efforts towards meaningful local settlement for the refugees.

Arrangements for implementation

1.8.11 UNHCR's principal implementing partner in Ethiopia was the Administration for Refugee Affairs (ARA), a semi-autonomous body within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This organization had overall responsibility for the implementation and administration of refugee and returnee programmes in the country.

1.8.12 The number of NGOs and the scope of their activities increased significantly during the reporting period. In Itang and Fugnido, Radda Barnen, Africare, and Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) (Belgium) and (Holland) implement projects in the community services, water and health sectors, respectively. In addition, the Government of Ethiopia appointed the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) to manage the Transport Operation for Refugees (TOR), which is the main implementing partner for UNHCR in the logistics sector in western Ethiopia. A number of NGOs continued to assist Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia. These included CARE and OXFAM (UK) in the water sector, MSF (Belgium and Holland) and Save the Children Fund (SCF) (United Kingdom) in health-related services. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church contributed to, and implemented projects in favour of urban refugees in Addis Ababa.

1.8.13 In 1989, WFP contributed 145,893 MT of food to the Ethiopian programme and participated directly in the management of specific aspects of transport and logistics through the UNHCR-financed Refugee Logistics Unit. At the time of preparing this report, WFP was exploring with the Ethiopian Government the possibility of expanding its role and responsibilities within an integrated transport and logistics system for refugees and returnees. UNICEF, also, donated supplies and equipment to the refugee programme in 1989 and 1990 and contributed to the provision of a permanent water supply system in Fugnido camp.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.8.14 In August 1989, a new group of Somali refugees of the Issa clan arrived from the Zeila and Lughaya districts of northern Somalia. Under the direct supervision of the UNHCR Field Office in Dire Dawa, food and non-food relief items, as well as personnel were deployed from the limited resources of the existing refugee programme in eastern Ethiopia.

1.8.15 Following the transfer in November 1989 of the group to a more viable site near Aisha town, health, water supply and storage facilities were established. In addition to relief items taken from the larger programme in the east, an allocation of $ 600,000 from the Emergency Fund was made for this group. At the end of June 1990, there were approximately 10,000 refugees in the camp. OXFAM contributed material and human resources for this operation in the vital activity of clean water supply while MSF (Belgium) and (Holland) assumed responsibility as from 1 June 1990 for implementing all activities in the health sector. For the second half of 1990, material assistance to these refugees has been incorporated into the care and maintenance project for Somali Refugees in the east. An amount of $ 500,000 was allocated from the Emergency Fund in February 1990 to continue the returnee operation in the Sidamo, Bale, and Borena Regions of Ethiopia. These funds were used to help 1,544 Ethiopian refugees from Somalia to return home in organized convoys between January and June 1990.

Care and maintenance

1.8.16 Despite concerted efforts to secure the total food requirements for Somali refugees in the east, there were significant shortfalls in 1989, mainly of nutritive non-cereal foodstuffs. WFP and UNHCR continued to collaborate to minimize these shortfalls but inadequate and irregular food supply threatened the gains made thus far in the health and nutritional status of the refugees. Those identified as particularly vulnerable continued to receive priority supplementary feeding under the auspices of the ARA. Therapeutic feeding of malnourished children continued at nine feeding centres run by SCF in the Hartisheik camps and three run by MSF in the Aware camps. Successful implementation of these feeding programmes contributed to the sustained improvement in the nutritional status of the refugee population, as mentioned earlier. Logistics systems have been developed with the capacity to ensure delivery to the Sudanese refugees of adequate food and other supplies through the GTZ-operated transport fleet. In addition to their responsibilities for the logistics operations of the Sudanese programme, GTZ is responsible for the transport of commodities from Deghabor to the three camps in Aware.

1.8.17 Health statistics from the Somali camps indicated that the major causes of death were respiratory infection, diarrhoea, skin disease, and eye infections. Refugee patients were treated at two central and eight satellite clinics in Hartisheik and at three central and six satellite clinics in Aware. Priorities in the health sector for 1990 and 1991 include a reliable drug supply system, more effective participation from the Ministry of Health, regional co-ordination, more permanent health infrastructure and greater emphasis on preventive health care through Primary Health Care (PHC) and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programmes. The health and nutrition committee, composed of all participating agencies in the sector, continues to be the co-ordinating mechanism for health activities in both programmes.

1.8.18 Since 1988, an average of 800,000 litres of water has been transported daily by water tankers to some 210,000 refugees at the Hartisheik camps from Jijiga town wells, 75 km away. After completing geological surveys in 1989, exploratory drilling was taking place in the Jerrer Valley for a proposed piped water supply system for the Hartisheik camps. Until the Jerrer Valley water development project is successfully completed, probably in 1991, CARE will continue the transport of water from the Jijiga aquifer to Hartisheik. The assured capacity of this aquifer was still unknown and could not be relied upon except as an interim measure. In Aware, refugees were totally dependent on rain water in earthdams and birkas for their water supply. A total of six earthdams have now been constructed (two for each camp) to increase the quantity of water catchment. One water treatment plant was installed in Rabasso camp, and work was in progress to commission plants in Camaboker and Daror camps.

1.8.19 In 1991, assistance for the Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia will be included under the care and maintenance allocation to reflect more

accurately the type of assistance measures being extended. This has proved necessary since a combination of low agricultural potential and the pastoral background of the refugees has rendered the possibility of local settlement of this group very remote. Overall, the sum of assistance to both Somali and Sudanese refugees is expected to decrease between 1990 and 1991, as a result of modified arrangements for logistics, water supply, infrastructure maintenance and agency operational support. The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1990 (Somali refugees) and proposed 1991 appropriation (Somali and Sudanese refugees) is summarized as follows:

Sector	**1990 (Revised)** ($)	**1991 (Proposed)** ($)
Food	**873,386**	**1,004,316**
Transport/logistics	**13,304,537**	**24,273,775**
Domestic needs/household Support	**525,283**	**1,156,965**
Water	**6,525,923**	**5,675,029**
Sanitation	**346,380**	**557,621**
Health/nutrition	**1,703,723**	**3,717,886**
Shelter/other infrastructure	**984,582**	**849,182**
Education	**233,283**	**789,823**
Crop Production	**-**	**181,389**
Forestry	**-**	**2,435**
Income-generation	**-**	**88,566**
Legal assistance/registration	**254,856**	**371,865**
Agency operational support	**1,105,247**	**1,869,948**
Project Personnel Expenditure	**-**	**2,911,500**
Total	**25,857,200**	**43,450,300**

Voluntary repatriation

1.8.20 During 1989, 20 refugees repatriated voluntarily to the Sudan. In addition, UNHCR facilitated the return of 19 Namibians to their country. The revised allocation for 1990 has been decreased as fewer refugees are expected to repatriate than initially foreseen. The proposed 1991 allocation has been maintained at the level of the revised 1990 figure, as it is expected that a similar number of refugees will be repatriated in 1991.

Local settlement

1.8.21 For the Sudanese programme in the west, the revised 1990 budget is $ 20.9 million, in contrast to $ 26.8 million in 1989. The reduction is the result of the increased efficiency of the Transport Operation for Refugees (TOR) managed by GTZ, less expenditure on capital works, reduced purchase of domestic supplies, avoidance of high rental costs of road repair equipment by effectively utilising UNHCR-owned earthmoving equipment, and the anticipated payments by WFP to partially cover internal transport, storage and handling cost for food.

1.8.22 The poor soils in south-western Ethiopia and pastoral background of the Sudanese refugees compounded by lack of adequate financial resources have hampered progress in agricultural activities, while the remoteness of the

area has made most other relief-substitution activities uneconomical. Basic food was provided throughout the year and distributed regularly despite the periodic absence of certain non-cereal food stuffs in the general ration. Storage capacity in Amman, Itang, Fugnido, and Nekempte was increased through the purchase of large tents. The trucking fleet operated by GTZ (TOR) was expanded and can now transport all food commodities to the western camps. A water treatment plant was installed in Dimma and is operational, while additional wells were drilled in Itang and Fugnido. Sudanese refugees benefited from improved health services throughout the year, despite sporadic shortages of drugs and medical supplies. During 1990, it is planned to reduce the level of congestion in Itang by transfering 60,000 refugees to Fugnido, but this will depend on the availability of financial recources.

1.8.23 Educational assistance at the primary and secondary levels was provided in 1989. In view of the high percentage of school-going children particularly in Fugnido (44 per cent of the population in the 6 to 15 year age bracket), the level of educational assistance has been increased in 1990. Assistance is also provided to the urban refugees of various origin for primary and secondary education, vocational training, counselling services, and supplementary aid. In 1990 and 1991, this assistance will continue as a means to a durable solution.

1.8.24 As already noted, many activities for Sudanese refugees hitherto carried out under local settlement will come under care and maintenance from 1991, thus leaving a relatively small allocation for local settlement in 1991. The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1990 and proposed 1991 appropriation is as follows:

Sector	1990 (Revised) ($)	1991 (Proposed) ($)
Food	94,000	-
Transport/logistics	15,656,158	8,696
Domestic needs/household support	411,864	159,235
Water	482,078	-
Sanitation	108,997	-
Health/nutrition	1,840,161	35,749
Shelter/other infrastructure	537,217	-
Education	624,946	144,591
Crop production	169,311	-
Forestry	1,450	-
Income-generation	40,239	-
Legal assistance/registration	422,760	-
Agency operational support	1,049,519	115,329
Project Personnel Expenditure	3,341,600	-
Total	24,780,300	463,600

Resettlement

1.8.25 A total of 430 refugees of various origins were resettled in Canada, Djibouti, Kenya, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yemen during 1989.

Programme Support and Administration

1.8.26 The savings in the 1989 obligations, in both Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), compared to the 1989 revised estimates, are mainly due to lower-than-projected staff costs. The revised and increased 1990 estimates reflect the extension in the duration of posts that were initially scheduled for discontinuation by the end of 1989. This is necessary to support the continuation of major programmes on behalf of Somali and Sudanese refugees. The 1991 projections reflect the probable result of reduced staff costs due to the scheduled discontinuation of six Professional and five General Service posts by the end of 1990.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.8.27 Twelve refugees are receiving scholarships to pursue university education during the 1989/90 academic year. The same level of assistance is planned for 1990/91.

Returnee programme

1.8.28 To encourage and support voluntary repatriation from Somalia to Ethiopia, a special appeal was launched in March 1990, following the agreements reached after meetings of the Tripartite Commission of the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia and UNHCR. Some 107,000 Ethiopian refugees in southern Somalia have registered for voluntary repatriation and another 60,000, residing in north-west Somalia, were expected to register to return voluntarily to eastern Ethiopia. Subject to funds being made available through the appeal, it was anticipated that some 40,000 returnees could be received in Ethiopia during 1990. For 1990, a total planning budget of $ 13.4 million has been included in the appeal to cover the rehabilitation of access roads, transportation costs, returnee cash grants, basic medical supplies and support to local water and educational facilities. The overall budget for the total number of 167,000 returnees is estimated to be $ 28.3 million. While awaiting donor response to the appeal, some returnee programme activities are being undertaken as described below.

Returnees from the Boroma District of north-west Somalia

1.8.29 A donation of $ 700,000 was received in response to an appeal in December 1989 for the repatriation of Ethiopians from north-west Somalia. It was used to establish a temporary reception centre, with a total capacity of 500 persons, at Babile. Meanwhile, the construction of latrines and three blocks of buildings was recently completed. WFP will supply 246 MT of food for the returnees. Due to the security situation in north-west Somalia, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has agreed to assist UNHCR in organizing the transport and safe passage of the returnees. The first repatriation convoy was expected to arrive from Boroma in Babile by 1 July 1990.

Returnees from Gedo region of southern Somalia

1.8.30 With an allocation from the Emergency Fund, the Sidamo returnee programme, which commenced in December 1986 was still continuing. Between January and the end of June 1990, a total of 1,544 Ethiopians returned from southern Somalia to southern Ethiopia. A total of 12,520 returnees from southern Somalia have been assisted since the start of the programme.

Other Trust Funds

1.8.31 A donation of $ 3.6 million was received from one donor in late 1989 for the construction of four 2,000-MT-capacity warehouses in Hartisheik and two in Fugnido to ensure proper storage of food at these sites. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of 1990. In addition to a total of some 98,000 MT of basic food commodities provided by WFP valued at $ 31.1 million, UNHCR received another $ 2.7 million worth of food contributions by mid-1990 for both Sudanese and Somali refugees.

Programme Support and Administration

1.8.32 The revised estimates for 1990 under the special programme for returnees take into consideration the running costs for one Field Office with one Professional and 12 General Service posts. The 1991 projections reflect a reduction in staff and non-staff costs of the programme.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	VOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
	28,031.0	25,857.2		Multi-sectoral assistance for Somali and Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia	43,450.3
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
5.0	10.0	8.0		Travel and other costs related to voluntary repatriation	8.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
67,866.4	24,659.0	24,780.3		Multi-sectoral assistance for urban refugees including supplementary aid and education	463.6
			RESETTLEMENT		
148.2 a/	53.0	42.3		Regional resettlement coordination activities with OAU Bureau for African refugees	43.1
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
724.2	774.0	949.0		See Annexes I and II	937.1
			EMERGENCY FUND		
600.0		500.0			
69,343.8	53,527.0	52,136.8	Sub-total (1)		44,902.1
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
66.9	66.9	67.0	10 university scholarships		56.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
2,547.6		12,000.0	Assistance to returnees from Djibouti, Somalia & Sudan		16,300.0
		3,000.0	Warehouses		
17,013.7		7,007.3	Food		
220.0			Programme support and administration		
169.0	198.0	97.0	Junior Professional Officer		97.0
24.1			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
20,041.3	264.9	22,171.3	Sub-total (2)		16,453.0
159.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
89,544.8	53,791.9	74,308.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		61,355.1

a/Of which US$ 11,164 incurred against overall allocation

1.9 GUINEA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.9.1 In mid-1990, the refugee population receiving assistance in Guinea comprised some 80,000 Liberians, mainly of the Mano and Gio ethnic groups, 60 per cent of them women and children. They arrived in the Forest Region of Guinea between December 1989 and March 1990. They were welcomed by the indigenous inhabitants and settled in some 59 villages along the frontier between Guinea and Liberia, from the Nimba Mountains to the Prefecture of Guéckédou. The influx has continued.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.9.2 An emergency assistance programme was established in 1990 to provide for the needs of these refugees in respect of food, domestic items, water, sanitation, health, shelter and education. The remote location of the refugees and the long supply lines meant that this programme has faced a number of logistic problems. The warm welcome and assistance accorded by the local population helped considerably and there were no significant protection problems. In co-ordination with UNHCR, an *ad hoc* service of the Directorate of Legal and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was being set up. Its task will be, *inter-alia*, to take decisions on requests for asylum.

Durable solutions

1.9.3 While waiting for conditions to be fulfilled to enable them to return to their country of origin, the refugees have begun to cultivate the land, using implements and seeds provided under the assistance programme.

Arrangements for implementation

1.9.4 The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is responsible for transporting food from Conakry to Nzérékoré, the region where the refugees have settled. The distribution of food thereafter has been entrusted to the Guinean Red Cross, itself supported by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium), in co-ordination with the government services concerned, was providing medical assistance and also participated in sanitation work. Water supply was provided primarily under the National Water Supply Point Installation Service (SNAPE). To cover food requirements up to 31 December 1990, the World Food Programme (WFP) will provide 3,640 MT of basic provisions, valued at $ 2.6 million.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.9.5 On 1 March 1990, funds were allocated from the Emergency Fund to cover the initial needs of 80,000 refugees, particularly in food, domestic necessities and water. Subsequently, after an appeal made by the High

Comissioner to the international community, trust funds enabled assistance to be continued. During its initial emergency stage, the operation received several donations and contributions from governments, agencies of the United Nations system and several non-governmental organizations.

Care and maintenance

1.9.6 Some of the needs in 1991 are covered under General Programmes. They are being re-assessed in view of the continuing influx and will be the subject of an addendum to this document. Basic food will be provided by WFP.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

1.9.7 In March 1990, the High Commissioner appealed to the international community for funds for emergency assistance to Liberian refugees. As numbers in need have continued to increase and as basic needs could not be covered from contributions to the appeal, a revised appeal is under preparation.

Programme Support and Administration

1.9.8 The emergency situation faced in Guinea as a result of the influx of Liberian refugees necessitated the opening of an Office of a Chargé de Mission in Conakry and a Field Office in Nzérékoré. The revised 1990 estimates include the salaries and related staff costs of a total of five Professional and 13 General Service posts effective 1 February 1990. Besides the running costs for these two offices, the revised estimates also include the purchase of vehicles, equipment and furniture. The revised 1990 estimates have been budgeted under the Emergency Fund and Special Programme Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) while the initial 1991 estimates have been included under General Programme (PPE).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GUINEA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance to Liberian refugees	4,730.2
1.2 a/			RESETTLEMENT		
		700.0	EMERGENCY FUND		
1.2	0.0	700.0	Sub-total (1)		4,730.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
		4,400.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Assistance to Liberian refugees		
0.0	0.0	4,400.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
1.2	0.0	5,100.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		4,730.2

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.10 KENYA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.10.1 The overall population of refugees in Kenya decreased during 1989 from 12,446 persons in January to 12,392 as of 31 December. By the end of April 1990, the total population had further reduced to 12,230 because of repatriation and resettlement to third countries. This figure consisted of 6,047 Ugandans, 2,831 Ethiopians, 1,966 Rwandese and 1,386 refugees of various other nationalities and included a steady influx of asylum-seekers, mainly from Ethiopia, which continued into 1990. The large majority of the refugees were males under 30 years of age and of urban origin, residing in and around Nairobi or Mombasa.

1.10.2 During 1989, some 46 persons were granted refugee status, while 439 others, who were recommended for refugee status by the Eligibility Panel, were given mandate status by UNHCR after they had been rejected by the authorities. During the first four months of 1990, some 49 persons were granted refugee status and 181 mandate status, bringing the total population of mandate refugees in Kenya to 2,143 persons. Mandate refugees are not permitted to take up employment and their residence in Kenya is considered temporary. A total of 367 refugees, including Ugandans and Namibians, voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin during 1989 and early 1990. A group of 238 Ugandans were repatriated in 1989 without UNHCR participation. A total of 713 refugees was resettled in third countries, 662 in the United States, 50 in Canada and one in Norway.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.10.3 During the reporting period, the legal protection situation for asylum-seekers and refugees in Kenya continued to give cause for concern. At the beginning of 1990, the government decided to confine asylum-seekers and new mandate refugees to the Thika Reception Centre and not to allow Ugandan asylum-seekers access to the asylum procedure. On several occasions during the year, UNHCR was denied access to groups that had reportedly crossed into Kenya to seek refuge. The Thika Centre's reception capacity has become seriously stretched beyond its capacity. Originally built to accommodate 320 persons in transit, the site was sheltering over 1,400 persons as of the end of April 1990. Assistance was adjusted accordingly to respond to this situation. Discussions with the government regarding an alternative site continued.

1.10.4 As a result of the financial difficulties facing the Office, attention focused on the need to reassess refugee assistance programmes, in particular in the medical and the education sectors. A scheme for cost-sharing in education was introduced and, after consultation with the refugees, the number of beneficiaries was reduced. In addition, a new approach aimed at re-directing education from the academic to the non-formal sector was begun. More emphasis was, as a result, placed on vocational and job training and counselling. Assistance to vulnerable groups continued within the limits of the available resources. Single mothers were provided with loans and counselling. More generally, increasing numbers of women refugees were counselled towards vocational and "on-the-job" training projects. During the reporting period, UNHCR initiated a survey of the needs of refugees in Kenya. The main part of this survey concerned needs of women and provided guidance for future assistance.

Durable solutions

1.10.5 In 1989, the objective to decentralize refugee assistance outside of Nairobi and to provide for participation in development projects was not achieved, primarily due to financial constraints. However, progress was made towards urban integration, partly as a result of the addition of two new implementing partners. The Africa Refugee Training and Employment Service (ARTES) was implementing a job-counselling and placement service. The results of 1989 were encouraging and cost-efficient. The Refugee Entrepreneurs Special Programme (RESP), a small-scale enterprise programme, was also, but only partially, in operation. Moreover, the financial difficulties referred to earlier inevitably affected RESP's ability to operate effectively and no loans were granted during the year. Discussions were held with the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) aimed at including refugee women in the UNDP project on "Development of Microentreprises for Women-groups in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands".

Arrangements for implementation

1.10.6 UNHCR co-ordinated assistance to refugees through regular meetings with major NGOs registered in Kenya. The Office's main implementing partners in Kenya continued to be the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Refugee Service Unit of the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK/RSU), and the Refugee Programme of the Kenya Catholic Secretariat (KCS/RP). The Ministry of Home Affairs was responsible for the management and administration of the Thika Reception Centre. NCCK/RSU implemented the care and maintenance component of the assistance programme as well as local settlement. KCS implemented the education and vocational training projects. The Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK) continued to be the implementing agency for the rural settlement in Bungoma, scheduled to be phased out in the near future. RESP managed the small-scale business project and ARTES was the agency to which other implementing partners referred refugees seeking employment.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.10.7 The main components of assistance under this sector were directed towards the support of NCCK/RSU and KCS/RP, which provided counselling to refugees and administered activities for their benefit, including the provision of medical care and assistance to new arrivals and mandate cases. In the medical sector, there were 305 beneficiaries in 1989; the projections for 1990 and 1991 are for some 240 persons. As from 1991, the operational costs for the Thika Reception Centre will be incorporated under this sector, which accounts for the increase in the care and maintenance allocation.

Voluntary repatriation

1.10.8 During 1989 and the first four months of 1990, a total of 367 voluntary repatriants were assisted by UNHCR. The decrease in numbers has been offset by increased travel costs and therefore the same allocation is being proposed for 1990 and 1991.

Local settlement

1.10.9 Assistance under this sector in 1989 covered formal education, vocational training, the operating costs of the Thika Reception Centre, job placement, and support to the agencies implementing activities leading to durable solutions. In 1991, the budget for the Thika Reception Centre will, as mentioned earlier, be incorporated into care and maintenance.

Resettlement

1.10.10 In 1989, a seminar on regional resettlement policy was organized in Nairobi in co-operation with the Government of Canada. That year, some 713 persons were assisted to resettle in third countries. Due to the fact that many were in transit in Nairobi, expenditures in care and maintenance were high. Similar considerations are responsible for the increased allocation under this sector for 1990 and 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

1.10.11 The slight increase in the 1989 obligations compared to the 1989 revised estimates is due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates reflect an increase due to the net effect of the extension of one Professional post and the discontinuation of one General Service post in the course of 1990. The 1991 projections remain at the same level as the revised 1990 estimates.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.10.12 In 1989, a total of 15 refugees received scholarships for university studies. The same number is being planned for 1990 and 1991.

Other Trust Funds

1.10.13 The first draft of the survey "Refugees in Kenya: An assessment of needs/resources, opportunities and institutions for self sufficiency", funded by the Ford Foundation, was completed at the beginning of 1990. Dissemination and co-ordinating meetings are scheduled for the summer of 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
867.7 a/	1,037.0	669.3		Counselling services, supplementary aid to destitute and newly arrived refugees and running costs of Thika reception center	964.8
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
10.8 b/	10.0	9.6		Repatriation expenses including transport and financial assistance	9.6
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
1,178.5 c/	1,156.0	1,019.7		Primary, secondary education, vocational training and support to Agencies implementing activities to durable solutions	731.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
153.4 d/	125.0	174.8		Temporary assistance for refugees awaiting for resettleement or cases in transit	165.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
452.1	530.0	636.8		See Annexes I and II	649.8
2,662.5	2,858.0	2,510.2	Sub-total (1)		2,520.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
51.8	54.0	48.0	15 university scholarships		48.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
37.4			Assessment of urban refugee needs		
			Programme support and administration		
112.5	96.0	128.0	Junior Professional Officer		128.0
19.9			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
221.6	150.0	176.0	Sub-total (2)		176.0
237.4	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
3,121.5	3,008.0	2,686.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		2,696.2

a/Of which US$ 8,906 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 849 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 21,651 incurred against overall allocation
d/Of which US$ 10,817 incurred against overall allocation

1.11 LESOTHO

Country overview

Statistical information

1.11.1 The registered caseload, comprising mainly South African refugees, remained at the previous year's level of around 250 persons. The government's estimate of some 4,000 spontaneously settled South Africans in a refugee-like situation also remained unchanged. Of the registered caseload, some 39 were adult females. The combined total of women and children assisted by the Office was 133, or 53 per cent of those registered.

1.11.2 Although the number and rate of new arrivals was less than in 1988, 55 new arrivals from South Africa were registered in the first quarter of 1990.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.11.3 Throughout the year, Basotho refugees returning from Botswana and the Republic of South Africa continued to arrive under the organized voluntary repatriation scheme that began in December 1988, following the government's declaration of a general amnesty for all political exiles. By the end of December 1989, a total of 775 Basotho returnees had benefited from the Special Returnee Project funded by UNHCR.

Durable solutions

1.11.4 The overall aim of the programme was to facilitate the local integration of the refugees. Able-bodied refugees were assisted to obtain jobs or to acquire skills and some were assisted to obtain loans and establish small-scale enterprises. Refugee children were also given educational assistance, and special assistance and counselling was given to vulnerable cases such as the elderly, disabled and single-parent households.

Implementing arrangements

1.11.5 The Refugee Co-ordination Unit of the Ministry of Interior is the implementing agency for projects related to care and maintenance, education at the primary, vocational/lower secondary levels and the administration of the Maseru Refugee Reception Centre. The Lesotho Bank administers the Revolving Fund under the Small Entreprises Development Project for Refugees and Returnees. The Project is overseen by a Loans Committee headed by a representative of the Ministry of Interior. The Office itself executes the special educational assistance project for non-South African students at the university level.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.11.6 The Office will continue to provide the necessary protection and material assistance to some 250 refugees with a view to promoting durable solutions for them. In addition to counselling services, assistance projects cover the areas pursued in the past year, namely, education, income-generating activities and other assistance towards local settlement. In co-operation with the government, efforts will be made to seek additional funding for the Revolving Fund/Loan Scheme established under the Small Enterprises Development Project to assist refugees and returnees with the potential to undertake small entrepreneurial activities. In view of past expenditure patterns, the appropriation is reduced for both 1990 and 1991.

Care and maintenance

1.11.7 Transit accommodation at the Maseru Refugee Reception Centre is provided to all new South African arrivals awaiting onward movement to other countries.

Programme Support and Administration

1.11.8 The decrease in 1989 obligations compared to the 1989 revised estimates is due to economies in general operating expenses. The 1990 revised estimates reflect savings in salaries and related costs as a result of the discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post and the expected discontinuation of an additional General Service post in the course of 1990. The initial 1991 estimates reflect the need to replace office equipment that is no longer serviceable.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.11.9 In 1990, 16 on-going refugee students will receive scholarships to study at the National University of Lesotho Roma. It is proposed to keep the same level of appropriation for the initial 1991 programme.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LESOTHO

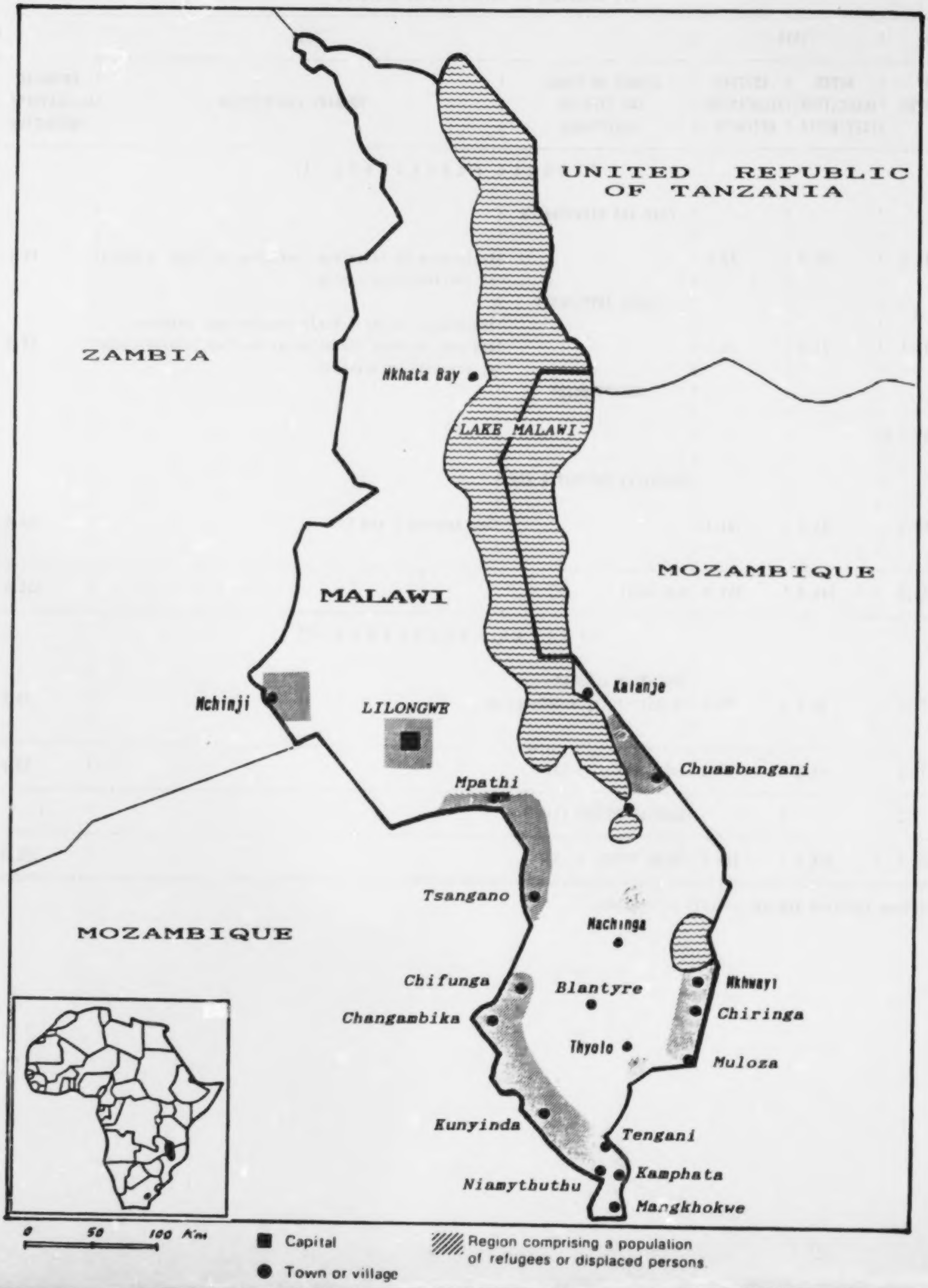
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
48.2	60.0	49.5		Assistance to individual refugees and running costs of the reception centre	49.5
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
75.2	91.0	69.1		Assistance to small-scale enterprises, primary and post-primary education as well as running costs of counselling services	52.2
			RESETTLEMENT		
21.7 a/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
168.5	195.0	134.4		See Annexes I and II	150.4
313.6	346.0	253.0	Sub-total (1)		252.1
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
71.5	90.0	73.2	16 university scholarships		73.2
71.5	90.0	73.2	Sub-total (2)		73.2
7.3	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
392.4	436.0	326.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		325.3

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

MALAWI

Area	119,140 sq. km
Estimated population	7,500,000 (mid-87)
Population density	62.9 per sq.km
Rainy season	November-April



1.12 MALAWI

Country overview

Statistical information

1.12.1 According to government figures, the Mozambican refugee population in Malawi was 822,000 as of the end of December 1989, an increase of 195,000 persons over the number registered at the end of 1988. An average of 16,000 refugees entered the country monthly, while only 3,520 returned through voluntary repatriation organized by UNHCR during the year. August and September 1989 saw a major influx that followed earlier seasonal patterns, and also reflected the registration of Mozambican "estate" labourers in Malawi who had not previously registered. In the interest of reliable statistics, intensive verification campaigns were held throughout the year. The Malawian National Statistical Office was engaged in determining the number of refugees in the Central Region by means of a house-to-house survey. A similar process in the southern region led to a reduction in the refugee population there by about 6.1 per cent. As of the end of March 1990, government figures indicated a refugee caseload of 809,526, of whom 51,837 do not receive daily food rations.

1.12.2 The Mozambican refugees are mainly of rural background with slightly more females than males. More than half are children (up to 15 years old), over 40 per cent adults (between the ages of 16 and 55), and less than five per cent over 56 years old. The refugees in the Southern Region generally live in dense concentrations in camp-like settings, while those in the Central Region are more scattered among Malawian villages. The Northern Region hosts relatively few refugees while the number of Mozambicans in urban centres is insignificant.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.12.3 Programme and technical missions took place throughout 1989 and early 1990 with the main objective of restructuring the programme in view of the funding crisis. The reduction of assistance unfortunately led to delays and cancellations in the implementation of construction projects in the sectors covering roads, water supply and education. More importantly, it led to serious gaps in the supply of supplementary food such as sugar, and the replacement of worn-out blankets.

1.12.4 In April 1989, the Malawian Parliament passed the Refugee Act which inter alia, provides for the establishment of an Eligibility Committee to determine the refugee status of individual cases seeking asylum in Malawi.

1.12.5 Women and children generally benefited from all programme activities and specifically in the sectors of health i.e. maternity units, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes and community services extension.

Durable solutions

1.12.6 Voluntary repatriation has been recognized as the only viable durable solution for the Mozambican refugees is Malawi. During 1989, there were two meetings of the Tripartite Commission on Voluntary Repatriation at Blantyre and Beira, Mozambique.. A contingency plan to prepare for return to Mozambique as and when conditions permitted was begun in 1989. The plan will be completed in 1990 and may be extended to cover Mozambican refugees in other countries in the region.

Arrangements for implementation

1.12.7 As in the past, the World Food Programme (WFP) was responsible for providing and co-ordinating most of the basic food requirements for 1989. Delivery of some 101,400 MT valued at $ 45.2 million is planned for 1990 by WFP. An evaluation of the entire food logistics chain was underway in order to improve co-ordination and cost-effectiveness. Eight government departments (Office of the President and Cabinet, Water, Health, Public Works, Forestry, Community Services, Education and Agriculture) have signed agreements with UNHCR for the implementation of the programme. They are assisted by local and international NGOs partially supported by UNHCR funding. These organizations are American Refugee Committee (ARC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS), Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) (France), Save the Children Fund (SCF) (Malawi) and Save the Children Fund (SCF) (United Kingdom). In addition, several NGOs raised funds and implemented assistance programmes under the co-ordination of the government's Joint Operation Committee (JOC). UNHCR's financial difficulties led to an increased reliance on NGO financial inputs, particularly in providing non-food items, skills training, community services and self-reliance activities designed to enhance the quality of life of the refugees.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.12.8 Essential relief activities in the UNHCR programme were affected by the Office's financial constraints. The supply and delivery of basic food commodities remained unpredictable and was a cause of continuing concern, particularly given the fact that while there were large numbers to be fed, there were no buffer stocks. Unprecedented heavy rains early in 1989 disrupted some road links in refugee-hosting districts and diverted resources from road improvement to emergency repairs.

1.12.9 The provision of new water points and additional primary education facilities did not keep pace with the growing refugee population and delays in the provision of text-books affected the quality of primary education. Attention was focused on the need for reafforestation and the introduction of fuel-efficient stoves in order to address the serious environmental problem caused by refugees foraging for fuel. Veterinary services were supported with dip-tanks and cattle stands provided to ease the burden caused by the many animals brought into Malawi by refugees.

1.12.10 While seeking to consolidate the basic emergency relief activities (i.e. food, water, health, shelter/domestic items and primary education) special emphasis was also being placed during 1990 on streamlining supply and distribution of food and non-food items. NGOs are being encouraged to continue their laudable efforts in promoting community services and co-operating with relevant Ministries in the provision of basic health services and water.

1.12.11 The UNHCR programme of assistance, while continuing to focus its major resources on emergency relief to cope with the continuing influx, has, nevertheless, taken steps towards preparing refugees for eventual voluntary repatriation. Skills-training for young school-leavers, and the expansion and training of the refugee-teacher force using Mozambican curriculum in refugee primary education were undertaken. Efforts continued to mobilize international support to strengthen Malawi's infrastructure, which has been severely affected by the massive refugee presence, particularly in the sectors of roads, forestry programmes, and health and education services.

1.12.12 The sectoral breakdown of the 1990 appropriation and the proposed budget for 1991 is as follows:-

Sector	Care and Maintenance 1990 ($)	Care and Maintenance 1991 ($)
Food	1,477,676	2,567,434
Transport and Logistics	4,489,406	5,448,340
Domestic Needs/ Household Support Services	2,701,356	2,623,462
Water	1,593,237	1,608,237
Sanitation	374,221	444,654
Health/Nutrition	3,308,427	3,523,270
Shelter	269,122	285,309
Community Services	452,680	563,939
Education	1,031,676	1,186,475
Crop Production	86,331	200,288
Livestock	291,547	306,475
Forestry	834,532	783,058
Income Generation	14,388	35,971
Operational Support	1,127,101	1,095,288
Project Personnel	1,707,800	1,675,700
TOTAL	19,759,500	22,347,900

In addition, UNHCR expects WFP to provide $ 3 million towards Internal Transport Storage and Handling (ITSH) costs of food commodities in 1990. The corresponding figure for 1991 is $ 4 million.

Voluntary repatriation

1.12.13 During the course of 1989, some 3,520 refugees repatriated to Mozambique with assistance from UNHCR. For 1990, $ 60,000 has been allocated for an estimated 6,000 repatriants, primarily for transportation costs. The same amount is projected for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

1.12.14 The increase in 1989 obligations compared to the revised 1989 estimates is mainly due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The upward revision of the initial 1990 estimates under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Exepnditure (PPE) is due to the change in the funding of this operation (as indicated in document A/AC.96/724 Part I) and the addition of three Professional and three General Service posts needed as a result of the rapid growth in the numbers of Mozambican refugees.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

1.12.15 During 1989, UNHCR received special Trust Fund contributions totalling $ 6,684,900 for the local or regional purchase of food (sugar, beans, groundnuts, maize meal and salt) and to cover milling costs. Some $ 2.2 million have been received in the first five months of 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAWI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
22,207.9	24,009.0	19,759.5		Multi-sectoral assistance to Mozambican refugees and improvement of infrastructure	22,347.9
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
75.7	95.0	60.0		Activities relating to voluntary repatriation including transport cost	60.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
0.2 a/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
	186.0	308.3		See Annexes I and II	314.1
22,283.8	24,290.0	20,127.8	Sub-total (1)		22,722.0
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
		5,000.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
6,684.9		8,424.3	Food		
163.7			Programme support and administration		
88.2	90.0	64.0	Junior Professional Officer		64.0
6,936.8	90.0	13,488.3	Sub-total (2)		64.0
29,220.6	24,380.0	33,616.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		22,786.0

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.13 Mozambique

Country overview

Statistical information

1.13.1 At the end of 1989, there were some 366 refugees in Mozambique, mainly Chileans, Malawians, East Timorians and South Africans with small numbers from Namibia, Sudan and Uganda. UNHCR assistance was extended in 1989 to some 191 refugees, of whom 150 were from South Africa. The East Timorians (55 refugees) have, in the main, attained self-sufficiency. The majority of the Malawians have succeeded in finding employment. Other refugees have been encouraged to engage themselves in different education and training activities. Apart from assistance to individual refugees, UNHCR executed a Special Programme of assistance for Mozambican returnees. As of 31 December 1989, the cumulative number of returnees from Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe was some 208,000 persons, the great majority of whom had returned spontaneously from Malawi.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.13.2 Some 191 refugees benefited from the care and maintenance programme. The number of new arrivals from South Africa who sought evacuation to other countries increased significantly in the last quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of 1990. For the resident caseload, efforts were made to encourage the refugees to undertake local training courses in the use of computers and secretarial and language courses, as a means of helping them obtain employment. The Special Programme for assistance to Mozambican returnees, which was initiated in March 1987, continued to be implemented in 1990. At the end of 1989, the authorities reported that some 208,000 Mozambicans had returned to their country of origin, of whom approximately 80,000 had attained self-sufficiency.

Durable solutions

1.13.3 In view of developments which occured in South Africa during the reporting period, prospects for voluntary repatriation increased. Chilean refugees continued to request UNHCR assistance to return to their country of origin.

Arrangements for implementation

1.13.4 Material assistance for the refugees and returnees was channelled through the Nucleo de Apoio aos Refugiados e Movimientos de Libertaçao (NARML), the government department responsible for refugees, and the African National Congress (ANC) (for South African refugees). MSF (Belgium) provided medical assistance to returnees in Tete province. Food for the Hungry International started providing multi-sectoral assistance in one returnee settlement in Sofala province.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.13.5 Due to limited opportunities for skills-training, education and employment, care and maintenance continued to be required. Activities in 1990 and 1991 essentially cover basic individual needs, including accommodation. Due to prospects for voluntary repatriation, the proposed appropriation for 1991 has been reduced as compared to 1990.

Resettlement

1.13.6 The revised 1990 appropriation for resettlement has been increased to cover the cost of transport for South Africans transiting Mozambique to third countries. However, the initial proposal for 1991 is reduced, on the assumption that the current increase in the number of new South African transit cases will not continue.

Programme Support and Administration

1.13.7 Economies in general operating expenses have resulted in savings in 1989 obligations compared to the revised estimates. The upward revision of the 1990 initial estimates under General Programme, Programme Support and Administration (PSA) is mainly due to a substantial increase in the local salary scale.

Special Programmes

Assistance to returnees

1.13.8 The overall aim of the programme was to facilitate the re-integration of the returnees. Basic needs were provided to new returnees and in the sectors of food, transport, shelter, water, sanitation and health, agricultural assistance, education, income-generation and agency support. The bulk of the basic food was provided by the World Food Programme (WFP).

1.13.9 The poor response to the 1989/90 appeal led to disruptions in the smooth flow of assistance that is critical to the success of any repatriation/returnee exercise. Due to lack of funds, activities in the returnee programme could concentrate only on providing emergency food/relief supplies and limited agricultural inputs. Sectors such as water, health and sanitation could not be covered and the activities of the NGOs (MSF-Belgium and Food for Hungary International) were severely affected.

1.13.10 The 1990 programme requirements are estimated to be $ 6.6 million to assist those who have already returned but are not yet self-sufficient and an estimated 80,000 further returnees. Anticipating a significant improvement in the prospects for repatriation to Mozambique in view of recent political developments, a contingency plan for the mass voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees in neighbouring countries was being drawn up. In addition to the food being provided by WFP for returnees in 1990, a total of 11,433 MT valued at $ 5.6 million, a further $ 326,800 worth of donated food has been channelled through UNHCR in the first 5 months of 1990.

Programme Support and Administration

1.13.11 The revised 1990 estimates take into account the net effect of the discontinuation of one Professional post, the establishment of one General Service post, the substantial increase in the local salary scale as well as the purchase of one prefabricated building for the Field Office in Chimoio.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MOZAMBIQUE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
90.2 a	132.0	93.0		Assistance to needy individual refugees	60.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
6.4 b					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
6.1 b					
			RESETTLEMENT		
42.1 c	18.0	42.0		Resettlement travel and related costs	20.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
198.1	397.0	413.2		See Annexes I and II	412.3
342.9	547.0	548.2	Sub-total (1)		492.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
0.8			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
2,110.6	1,939.0	6,600.0	Relief & rehabilitation assistance to Mozambican returnees		8,505.6
2,338.6		847.9	Food		
			Programme support and administration		
118.2	98.0	87.0	Junior Professional Officer		87.0
0.1			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
4,568.3	2,037.0	7,534.9	Sub-total (2)		8,592.6
110.8	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
5,022.0	2,584.0	8,083.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		9,084.9

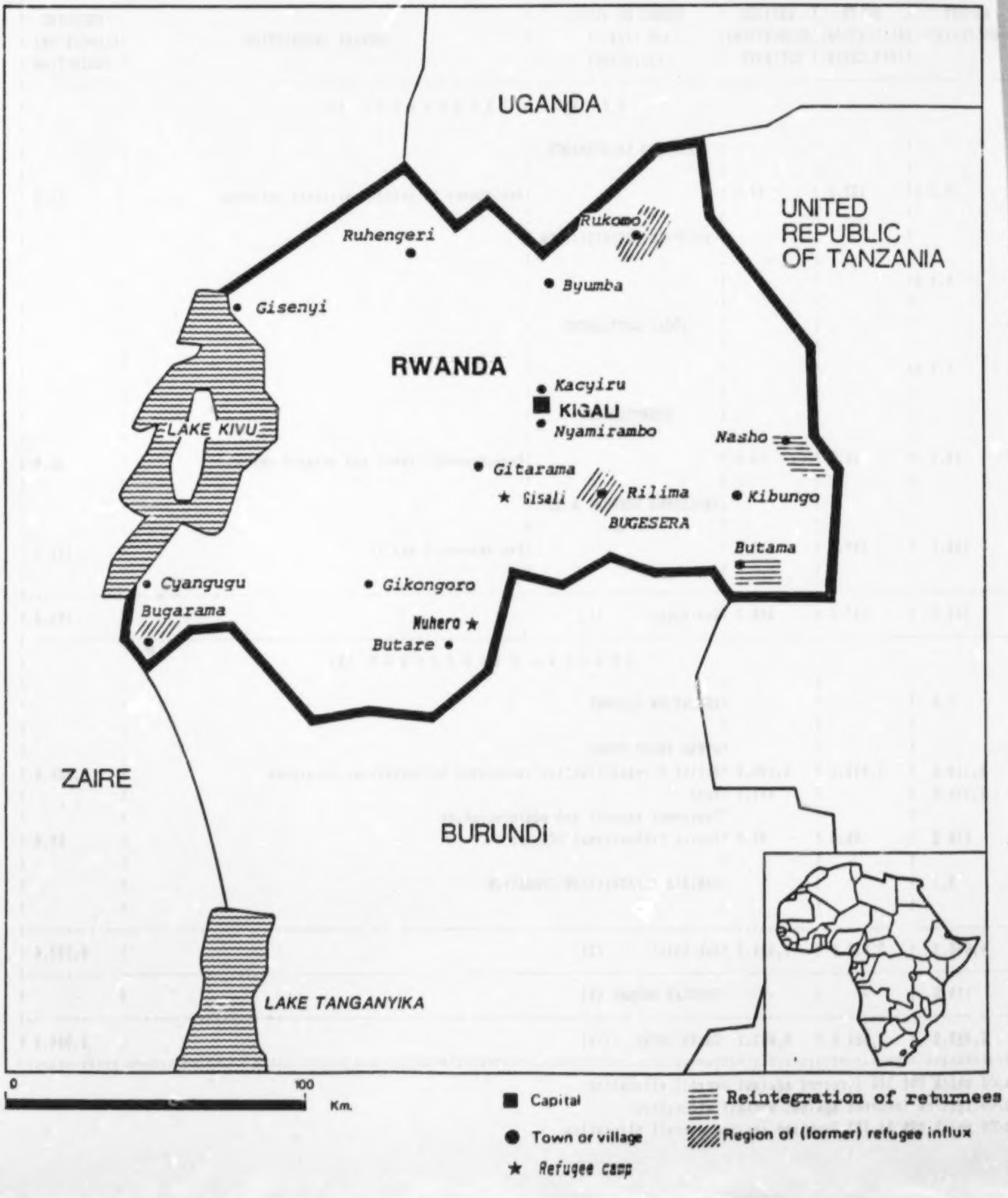
a/Of which US$ 180 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

c/Of which US$ 23,323 incurred against overall allocation

RWANDA

Area	26,338 sq. km
Estimated population	6,530,000 (mid-87)
Population density	248.0 per sq.km
Rainy season	November-April



1.14 RWANDA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.14.1 The refugee population in Rwanda was estimated to be 21,500 as of the end of 1989, including 20,421 Barundi who entered Rwanda during the 1970s. The 1,079 Barundi refugees who remained in Rwanda following the large-scale return of 54,000 others in 1988, continued to receive UNHCR assistance. A further 300 persons arrived in 1989 from Burundi.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.14.2 The objective of activities on behalf of the earlier arrivals has been to promote their socio-economic integration by support for education, vocational training, and the establishment of small income-generating enterprises. In the case of vulnerable and especially needy refugees, supplementary aid was provided to cover their subsistence and health requirements. Individual cases awaiting re-establishment were assisted at the Transit Centre at Kigali/Nyamirambo. In view of the location of the Muhero camp, a few kilometres from the Rwanda-Burundi frontier, it was decided to transfer the refugees who arrived after the events of 1988 to the interior of the country. This transfer of the camp for safety reasons has involved additional expenditure.

Arrangements for implementation

1.14.3 The Rwandese Red Cross, Caritas Rwanda and the Netherlands Development Assistance Association (SNV) participated in the implementation of the various aspects of the local integration programme. In addition, SNV made a financial contribution to the "Rural Communal Workshops" project. In the case of the project for support to refugee women proposed for 1991, collaboration is planned with the Protestant Council for Rwanda (CPR) and CARE (Germany).

1.14.4 The development/vocational training programme was being co-financed in 1990 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR. Responsibility for training and apprenticeship was to be taken over by the Rwanda Ministry of the Interior in collaboration with UNDP. Negotiations were proceeding with the Ministry of the Interior on handing over the rural communal workshops. The Rwandese Red Cross was implementing the care and maintenance programme at the new Gisali site and continued to manage the Transit Centre. UNHCR provide legal protection and implements the repatriation and education programmes.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.14.5 The care and maintenance programme for the residual number of Barundi refugees referred to earlier will continue in 1990 and 1991. The transfer of the camp to the Gisali site in April 1990, and the reduction in local food donations has increased requirements for 1990 and 1991.

Voluntary repatriation

1.14.6 A separate allocation has been made for assistance for the individual repatriation of refugees in 1990. In 1991, this will be funded from the overall allocation for voluntary repatriation.

Local integration

1.14.7 In 1990, assistance for local integration projects was being continued at a reduced level to take account of the self-sufficiency being attained and the operational co-operation achieved with developmental agencies. For 1991, a final lump-sum contribution has been set aside to cover the transfer of projects between the Rwanda Government, UNDP and UNHCR.

1.14.8 A new project proposed for 1991 is intended to promote access by refugee women to independent employment, and co-operatives involving refugees and the local population. Activities will include joint production and marketing of foodstuffs in rural and semi-urban areas. The project covers start-up investments for a period of one year, and legal assistance towards the establishment of the two associations planned. A total of nearly one hundred refugee women will be enrolled. The supplementary aid programme was revised in 1989 and is to be continued in 1990 and 1991 in co-operation with the UNDP and NGOs working in the field of urban and rural micro-projects for Rwandese refugees.

Programme Support and Administration

1.14.9 The savings in 1989 obligations compared with the 1989 revised estimates are due to lower-than-projected common staff costs and economies in general operating expenses. The revised 1990 estimates reflect the increase in the local staff salary scale. The initial 1991 estimates take into consideration the reduction in staff costs and general operating expenses following the scheduled discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post by the end of 1990.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.14.10 Some 67 refugees will be provided with university and post-secondary scholarships in 1990 and 1991.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	VOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
367.8	150.0	250.0		Multi-sectoral assistance to Burundi refugees	200.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
150.3	130.0	101.2			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
741.8 a	723.0	524.7		Multi-sectoral assistance through counselling, education, development of small-scale enterprises and supplementary aid to individual refugees	406.3
			RESETTLEMENT		
8.5 b					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
160.3	175.0	275.4		See Annexes I and II	319.2
1,428.7	1,178.0	1,151.3	Sub-total (1)		925.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
245.2	185.3	185.3	67 university scholarships		185.3
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
47.7	52.0	46.0	Junior Professional Officer		46.0
292.9	237.3	231.3	Sub-total (2)		231.3
128.9	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,850.5	1,415.3	1,382.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,156.8

a/Of which US$ 4,518 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.15 SENEGAL

Country overview

Statistical information

1.15.1 At the end of 1989, Senegal had a refugee population of some 53,345 persons consisting of 48,236 Mauritanians, 5,000 persons from Guinea Bissau and nearly 100 urban refugees of various nationalities. In the course of 1989, there were estimated to be 60,000 persons from Mauritania in need of UNHCR assistance. Among them there were 12,000 "déguerpis", Senegalese nationals formerly resident in Mauritania, who arrived in Senegal in similar circumstances to the refugees among whom they had been living in Mauritania. UNHCR had exceptionally agreed to assist this group for an initial period; UNHCR assistance to them did not continue in 1990.

1.15.2 The Mauritanian refugees arrived in Senegal as a result of events in the second quarter of 1989. The majority are of rural origin and settled along the Senegal river in some 220 villages, while about 2,300 settled in urban areas. The 5,000 refugees from Guinea Bissau arrived in the early seventies and are locally integrated and self-sufficient. The majority of the urban refugees are students who are in Senegal on UNHCR scholarships.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.15.3 A major assistance programme was established for the 60,000 persons from Mauritania including 50,00 refugees and the 10,000 "déguerpis" Senegalese who ceased receiving assistance on 31 December 1989. The 1989 Emergency Programme essentially concentrated on the establishment of a transport and distribution system for food and other relief supplies. Food was provided by the World Food Programme (WFP). The European Community (EC), voluntary agencies and bi-lateral donors also made direct contributions. In 1990, implementation progressed from the emergency phase to a more regular local settlement programme covering only the refugees, which, apart from providing basic needs, included activities such as primary education, water supply and agricultural extension activities.

Durable solutions

1.15.4 Pending developments that would allow voluntary repatriation to Mauritania, assistance to the Mauritanian refugees will have to be directed towards their self-sufficiency.

Arrangements for implementation

1.15.5 A local non-governmental organization, Office Africain pour le Développment et la Coopération (OFADEC), assisted by the Swiss Disaster Relief Corps was UNHCR's operational partner in setting up a food transportation and distribution system. The medical sector was covered by several agencies, including Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) (Holland), Médecins du Monde and the Senegalese Red Cross Society. Other sectors were either implemented directly by the UNHCR field office or by other intergovernmental bilateral or voluntary agencies.

1.15.6 During 1989, some 5,300 MT of food supplies valued at some $ 1.9 million were mobilized both through UNHCR and WFP. In addition, bilateral contributions of complementary and supplementary food were received. In 1990, WFP was providing for basic food needs while UNHCR will seek contributions to cover the supplementary food needs. Food being provided by WFP for 1990 amounts to a total of 5,800. MT valued at $ 2.8 million.

General Programmes

Emergency fund

1.15.7 An emergency programme was launched in June 1989 to assist Mauritanian refugees in Senegal. The initial planning figure was for 15,000 beneficiaries and an allocation from the Emergency Fund was made to cover the immediate needs. The influx continued and by mid-August 1989 there were estimated to be 43,000 refugees in need of assistance. The allocation from the Emergency Fund was then increased substantially in August 1989 to cover the immediate needs of the increased caseload. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in collaboration with the Senegalese Red Cross Society, had been providing assistance at the early stages of the influx. The allocation from the Emergency Fund was used for the provision of supplementary/complementary food, transport/logistics, domestic items, medical care, sanitation and shelter.

Local settlement

1.15.8 In 1989, food was provided by a number of voluntary agencies, WFP and the European Community (EC), as well as by UNHCR. The 1990 programme is planned for 50,000 beneficiaries and covers sectors such as transport/logistics, domestic needs, water, sanitation, health/nutrition, shelter, education, agriculture, fishing, income-generating activities and administrative support. A similar programme is foreseen in 1991 but with increased emphasis on self-sufficiency.

Care and maintenance

1.15.9 Some 120 urban refugees will continue to benefit from care and maintenance, as well as educational assistance at the primary level during 1990 and 1991. The revised 1990 allocation reflects increased operating costs. These will be offset in 1991 by a reduction of personnel in the implementing partner.

Programme Support and Administration

1.15.10 The savings in the 1989 obligations compared to the revised 1989 estimates are due to the postponement of the planned move to new office premises. The upward revision of the initial 1990 estimates under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) is mainly due to the upward revision of the post adjustment multiplier and to exchange rate variations. The revised estimates under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) reflect the opening of a Sub-Office in Richard Toll and a Field Office in Matam in response to the arrival of Mauritanian refugees. A total of four Professional and nine General Service posts was established to deal with this emergency situation, which was covered in 1989 under the Emergency Fund.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.15.11 The proposed appropriations for 1990/91 and 1991/92 cover university scholarship assistance for 70 beneficiaries.

Other Trust Funds

1.15.12 Food donations, valued at $ 1 million, have been channelled through UNHCR in the first five months of 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SENEGAL

(in thousands of United States dollars)

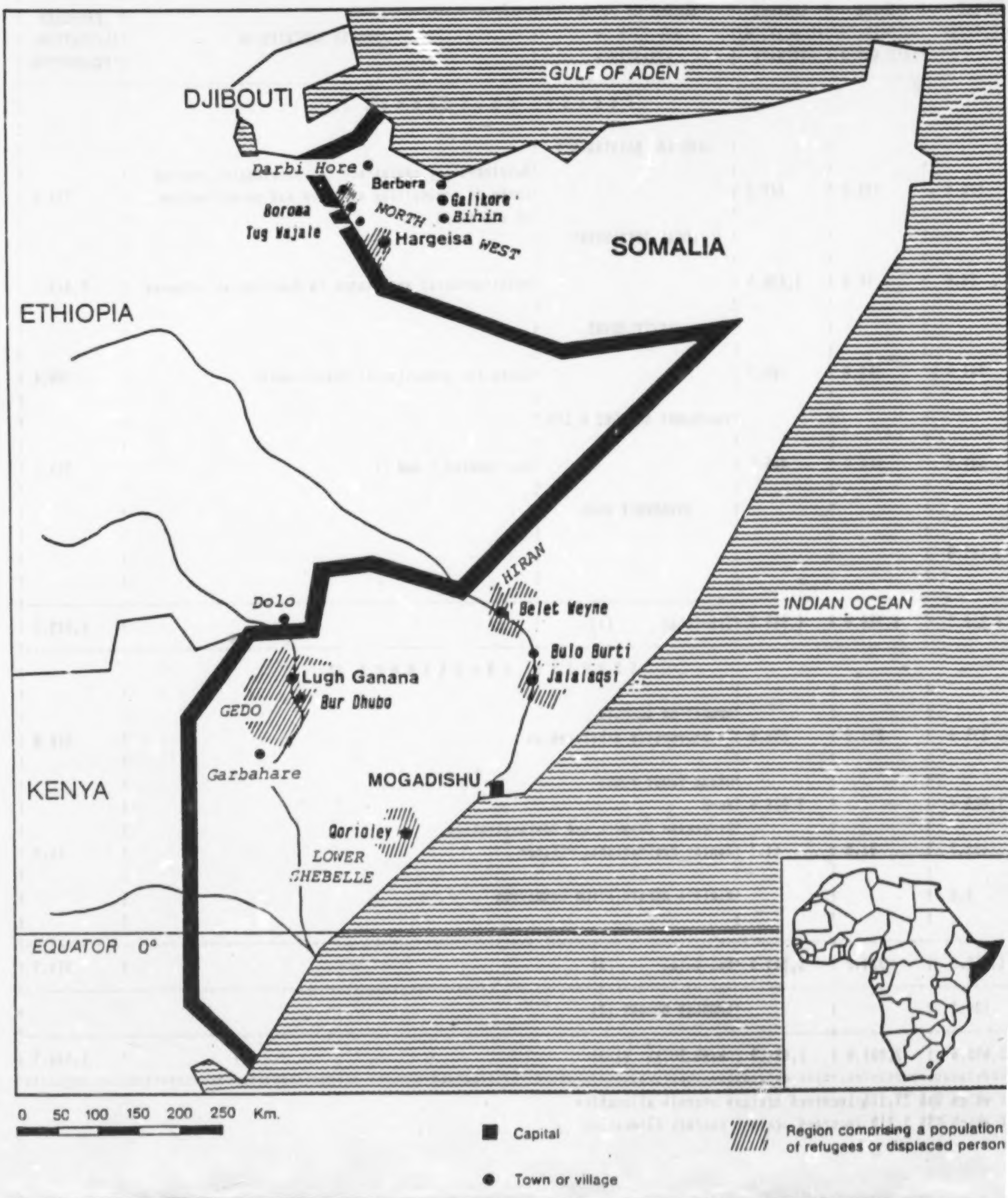
1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
578.2 a	772.0	747.0		Supplementary assistance to individuals, running costs of counselling services and co-ordination of education	724.8
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
78.0	78.0	2,806.5		Multi-sectoral assistance to Mauritanian refugees	2,349.1
			RESETTLEMENT		
264.5 b	252.0	180.7		Costs for promotion of resettlement	200.4
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
584.6	666.0	806.5		See Annexes I and II	755.2
			EMERGENCY FUND		
2,713.0					
4,218.3	1,768.0	4,540.7	Sub-total (1)		4,029.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
235.9	233.0	270.0	70 university scholarships		270.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
1,020.4		1,028.6	Food		
			Programme support and Administration		
108.7	91.0	44.7	Junior Professional Officer		44.7
3.0			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
1,368.0	324.0	1,343.3	Sub-total (2)		314.7
109.3	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
5,695.6	2,092.0	5,884.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		4,344.2

a/Of which US$ 27,116 incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US$ 2,710 incurred against overall allocation

SOMALIA

Area	637,657 sq. km
Estimated population	6,860,000 (mid-87)
Population density	Approx. 10.7 per sq.km



1.16 SOMALIA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.16.1 All of the refugees hosted in Somalia are of Ethiopian origin. The vast majority are ethnic Somali pastoral nomads from the Dire Dawa, East and West Hararghe, Ogaden, Bale and Borena regions. In southern Somalia, assistance was provided to refugees living in 29 camps in the Lugh, Gedo and Lower Shabelle regions. There were 12 camps located in the north-west, but during 1988-1989 there were significant population shifts resulting in a concentration of displaced refugees in and around Boroma town.

1.16.2 The planning figure for refugees in Somalia was 600,000 in 1989 and 1990, including 460,000 in the south. In the north-west, the reduced planning figure of 140,000 corresponded to UNHCR/World Food Programme (WFP) estimates of beneficiaries which took into account the results of a partial registration of the camps in the north-west in March 1989. With the anticipated movement for voluntary repatriation from the north-west, this number could decrease further by 1991. Planning for the 1991 care and maintenance requirements in southern Somalia is tentatively based on the current planning figure and will be revised taking into account the results of the implementation of the Special Programme for Durable Solutions described further below.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

Programme in the south

1.16.3 The assistance programme in southern Somalia continued, pending implementation of the Special Programme for Durable Solutions. Sectoral activities in health, education and water were, as in previous years, undertaken by the refugee units in the technical ministries concerned. Efforts initiated in early 1988 to streamline assistance were actively pursued in 1989 and, together with the necessity to lower budgets due to the financial crisis and delays in implementation in the north-west, led to significant reduced expenditure, especially in international procurement. Reductions in dollar terms were also realized as a result of the rapid devaluation of the Somali shilling. However, these were offset to some extent by the high rate of inflation which necessitated increases in the salary levels of agency personnel and in local administrative costs. Food deliveries suffered occasional interruptions or delays as a result of circumstances usually beyond the control of those involved in the refugee assistance programme.

1.16.4 The organized voluntary repatriation programme from the Gedo region which began in December 1986 continued on a regular basis in 1989 despite difficult road conditions and other constraints. Since 1986, a total of 12,029 persons has been assisted to repatriate under UNHCR auspices, of whom 4,700 repatriated in 1989 and a further 1,053 repatriated between January and June 1990. Total operational expenditures for voluntary repatriation in 1989 totalled $ 1.59 million. In addition to running costs, these funds were also used to meet the costs associated with the durable solution registration exercise in the southern camps (see below) and to finance the purchase of the vehicular bridge that was installed at Dolo across the Dawa River. The Family Life Programme benefited up to 10,000 adult refugee women by improving literacy and prospects for self-sufficiency. The project also provided refugee women with in-service teacher training, and upgraded the skills and management capabilities of supervisors and headmistresses.

Programme in the north-west

1.16.5 The UNHCR programme in north-west Somalia was seriously disrupted following the events of May 1988. After extensive discussions, in early 1989 UNHCR, WFP and the Government of Somalia agreed to continue food rations for a fixed period, during which time the civilian population in the camps would be re-registered and assisted to relocate to jointly selected sites outside the conflict zones. Re-registration could be successfully completed in only four camps, yielding a figure one-third the level of the previous planning figure. The relocation of these and other refugees proved not to be possible.

1.16.6 At the end of August 1989, UNHCR and WFP informed the government that under the prevailing circumstances in the north-west, there was no option but to temporarily suspend assistance. Subsequently, the Secretary-General approached the ICRC about formulating a humanitarian assistance programme for the civilian population in the north-west, including the refugees. The ICRC expressed its readiness to explore avenues for an expanded presence, provided that its normal operational conditions for operating were met. It was acknowledged that time would be needed before an expanded ICRC programme if it proved possible, could become operational. In the interim, UNHCR and WFP responded favourably to the Secretary-General's request to participate, on a "good offices" basis, in an Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme (EIEP) of six months duration. The Secretary-General designated the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative in Mogadishu as his Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations on all matters concerning this programme, and a Task Force comprised of UNDP, UNHCR, WFP and ELU/CARE was established. Once the implementation modalities were agreed upon with the government, and the food resources mobilized, the EIEP began in mid-February 1990. In practice UNHCR's "good offices" role has involved the deployment of ELU/CARE logistics facilities and personnel for the port clearance, internal transport and distribution of some 8,000 MT of food. Approximately $ 750,000 in funds budgeted under the General Programme have been advanced to the EIEP. It was foreseen that this amount would be reimbursed by contributions for EIEP but these have not yet been received.

1.16.7 Limited Special Programme funds were available to begin implementation of an organized repatriation programme from the Boroma area, and detailed arrangements were made by the government concerned, UNHCR and the ICRC, which will be responsible for logistics. The applications of 5,650 refugees for voluntary repatriation had been cleared by the Government of Ethiopia and the first convoy was expected on 1 July 1990.

Durable solutions

1.16.8 The Special Programme for durable solutions for Ethiopian Refugees in Somalia was based on the assumption that the great majority of the refugees could either repatriate safely or integrate locally provided they received the necessary and appropriate assistance and encouragement. The three main components of the Special Programme are:

-- Voluntary Repatriation: two types of repatriation are envisaged, organized repatriation and certified self-repatriation. In either case, prior clearance to repatriate will have been given by the Ethiopian Government.

-- Spontaneous Local Integration: those who remain in Somalia of their own free choice will receive limited assistance to facilitate their spontaneous integration.

-- Assistance to Refugees: those who demonstrate a well-founded fear for their safety should they repatriate will receive assistance for organized integration in Somalia.

1.16.9 In accordance with the conclusions of the Tripartite Commission, composed of the Ethiopian and Somali Governments and UNHCR, with WFP as an observer, registration in all southern camps was conducted between November 1989 and April 1990 to enable refugees to register for one of the three options. A total of 468,212 persons registered as follows:

Voluntary Repatriation	109,242	23.3 per cent
Spontaneous Local Integration	355,969	76.0 per cent
Refugee Status	3,001	00.7 per cent

1.16.10 Under the Special Programme, direct assistance towards both repatriation and spontaneous integration is to be provided on the basis of individual cash grants and full food rations. The cash grants are to vary in accordance with the solution opted for, being higher for organised repatriation than for spontaneous integration and higher still for certified self-repatriation. The implementing arrangements for the disbursement of the local integration grants have been elaborated in close consultation with the Government of Somalia, in particular the Central Bank, and with concerned development agencies, in particular the World Bank. Mechanisms have been identified to eliminate or offset to the extent possible any potential inflationary effects that could result from the disbursement of the cash grants. Similarly, a plan of action for the prepositioning and distribution of food and the recovery of ration cards has been worked out in detail with WFP, which co-ordinates food aid, and UNHCR's key implementing partner, ELU/CARE.

1.16.11 One of the conclusions of the Tripartite Commission was that wider area development and rehabilitation projects in the refugee-affected regions were necessary. The Tripartite Commission requested UNHCR to involve donors and development agencies in such projects in order to complement the direct assistance planned under the Special Programme. In December 1989, a joint mission to Somalia by officials of UNHCR, the European Community (EC), the World Bank and UNDP outlined the refugee-affected areas project. The project aims at the following measures: support for disadvantaged groups by strengthening essential services in towns and other communities in the affected areas; protection of natural resources by rehabilitating the environment in affected areas; enhancement of marketing potential and encouragement of production by reinforcing basic infrastructure in the rural areas. The Aide Memoire prepared by the Mission was to be submitted to the

Consultative Group Meeting of the World Bank on Somalia scheduled for January 1990 in Paris but the meeting did not take place. In line with its catalytic role, UNHCR has approached the World Bank, UNDP, and the EC at the appropriate levels with a view to securing their involvement in the funding and implementation of this project.

Arrangements for implementation

1.16.12 All Annual Programme activities in Somalia are implemented through the National Refugee Commission (NRC), an inter-ministerial body created by the government. Refugee units were established within specific ministries to co-ordinate assistance in each sector. Implementation arrangements involve the Refugee Health Unit (RHU) for health care delivery; the Institute of In-Service Teacher Training (IITT) for primary education and teacher training; the Refugee Adult Education (RAE) unit for literacy and adult education; the Women's Education Department for the Family Life Programme; and the Refugee Water Supply Division (RWSD) for water supply. Also, the Ministry of Agriculture is UNHCR's and the World Bank's partner in implementing the Furjano Refugee Settlement Project. The transport and distribution of international assistance, including food, is undertaken by the Emergency Logistics Unit of CARE (ELU/CARE), which is also responsible for procurement in the logistics sector. Assistance to individual refugees is implemented directly by the UNHCR Office in Mogadishu. Procurement in the sectors of education, health and water supplies and equipment, as well as fuel, is carried out by UNHCR. United Nations Volunteers (UNV) assist UNHCR with project monitoring and implementation. The refugee programme co-operates in Somalia with a variety of development and relief organizations, including NGOs and other United Nations agencies.

1.16.13 WFP is responsible for the co-ordination of food assistance. In 1989, ELU/CARE cleared 68,900 MT of food from Mogadishu port and 14,200 MT from the Berbera port in the north-west. The total food requirements for 1990, based on an overall planning figure of 600,000 beneficiaries, are some 107,400 MT of which WFP is expected to provide 48,100 MT at an estimated cost of $ 14.1 million. The actual food requirements for 1991 will be re-assessed by UNHCR and WFP in light of progress achieved in 1990 in funding and implementation of the Special Programme for Durable Solutions.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.16.14 Obligations for care and maintenance operations in 1989 totalled $ 14.4 million, including $2.2 million for project personnel costs. The revised 1990 allocation is $ 7.6 million, of which $ 1.14 million represent project personnel costs. The allocation excludes $ 2.5 million for internal transport, storage and handling expected to be met by WFP. The allocation also reflects a number of diverse developments, some of which increased costs while others provided significant savings. For example, the difficult conditions prevailing in the north-west further delayed the implementation of certain planned activities, which resulted in savings. The provision for procurement of new replacement trucks for the aging fleet was cancelled in favour of increased funding for procurement of spare parts. Important reductions were also realized in the procurement of materials and supplies for the health and water sectors. The devaluation of the Somali shilling, however, led to a steep rise in the prices of all locally purchased commodities and services and necessitated salary increases for agency staff. The projected requirements for 1991 care and maintenance operations are $ 7.29 million, with $ 620,200 representing project personnel costs. The significant reduction in project personnel costs, reflecting the conclusions of UNHCR's field staffing review, has resulted from the closure of one sub-office and three field offices in 1990. Further staff reductions are planned for 1991 assuming that progress is achieved in implementing the Special Programme for Durable Solutions.

1.16.15 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1990 and proposed 1991 allocations is as follows:

Sector	1990 (Revised) ($)	1991 (Proposed) ($)
Food	86,940	86,940
Transport/logistics	4,211,785	4,510,032
Water	588,025	587,848
Sanitation	4,660	4,677
Health	759,465	763,879
Shelter	100,400	-
Community services	63,342	63,341
Legal assistance	-	7,600
Agency operational Support	646,083	646,083
Project Personnel Expenditure	1,144,000	620,200
Total	7,604,700	7,290,600

Voluntary repatriation

1.16.16 The revised 1990 budget for voluntary repatriation amounts to $ 1.38 million for the direct costs of repatriating 5,000 refugees to cover the installation of the vehicular bridge, with the balance required for the registration exercise. Initially, provision for an expanded repatriation programme was made in the tentative 1990 allocation; this provision was subsequently incorporated in the Special Programme budget. The Special Programme is budgeted to take over the great majority of the costs associated with the expanded repatriation operation, with a provision of only $ 450,700 required the 1991 General Programme.

Local settlement

1.16.17 Obligations for local settlement operations in 1989 totalled $ 3.19 million, including $ 360,000 for project personnel costs. The revised 1990 appropriation represents a 15 per cent reduction to $ 2.7 million, of which $ 338,400 are for project personnel costs. Provision is made under Local Settlement for primary and adult education, as well as teacher training activities. In the initial 1990 allocation, $ 1.8 million were budgeted for a pilot project to begin implementation of the durable solutions programme but was later incorporated in the Special Programme appeal. The funding of agricultural settlement projects is reduced from prior years in light of the results of the registration exercise in the southern camps. Only a relatively small number of refugees submitted claims to retain refugee status which, if approved, would entitle them to continued UNHCR assistance toward local integration. The overwhelming majority registered for spontaneous local integration. Therefore, the revised appropriation provides for several initiatives in the water, health and shelter sectors to promote area development and strengthening of economic and social infrastructure in areas where refugees are likely to seek integration. These initiatives are designed to serve as pilot project activities for the Refugee Affected Areas Project, for which UNHCR is seeking the involvement of development agencies. The projected requirements for 1991 total $ 2.3 million.

1.16.18 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1990 and the proposed 1991 allocations is as follows:

Sector	1990 (Revised) ($)	1991 (Proposed) ($)
Water	47,699	38,159
Sanitation	10,000	-
Health	40,000	54,124
Shelter	75,398	39,469
Education	1,134,538	1,013,060
Crop production	432,066	433,269
Livestock	-	32,619
Forestry	-	8,850
Income-generating	-	17,699
Agency operational Support	628,699	523,051
Project Personnel Expenditure	338,400	159,500
Total	2,706,800	2,319,800

Resettlement

1.16.19 A total of 269 individuals was resettled in 1989, and more than 300 individuals during the first quarter of 1990. The total number of pending cases is 128 (representing 144 individuals), including 35 vulunerable cases. The revised requirements for 1990 are $19,200 to cover transport costs in Somalia. An equal amount is projected for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

1.16.20 The savings in 1989 obligations compared to the revised 1990 estimates are due largely to economies in operating expenses. The revised 1990 estimates reflect higher staff costs due to an increase in the local salary scale. This increase, coupled with the need to replace unserviceable vehicles, has more than offset the savings due to the discontinuation of two

Professional and 11 General Service posts in the course of 1990. It is planned to close one Sub-Office and two Field Offices by December 1990 and three Sub-offices by June 1991. The Branch Office will also be scaled down by the end of 1991. In this connection, a total of 12 Professional and 56 General Service posts are scheduled for discontinuation during the first half of 1991.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.16.21 The number of scholarships was reduced to 16 for the 1990-1991 academic year, and further reduced to three the following year.

Water drilling in North-West Somalia

1.16.22 Implementation of this activity could not be undertaken because of the prevailing circumstances. The donor consented to reallocating this contribution for a similar water supply project for Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia.

Special programme for durable solutions

1.16.23 An appeal was launched on 16 March 1990 for a two-year Special Programme, described in paragraphs 1.16.8 - 1.16.11. The total requirements were $ 30.5 million on the Somalia side, of which $ 23.3 million was to be disbursed in 1990, mostly for the payment of cash grants to the 356,000 persons who registered for spontaneous local integration. The Programme envisages the voluntary repatriation of 167,000 refugees, including 60,000 from the north-west region. A favorable donor response would permit a significant reduction in the assisted caseload and allow for related programme adjustments. Only a very limited implementation of the programme had been possible by mid-1990 because of the unavailability of funds.

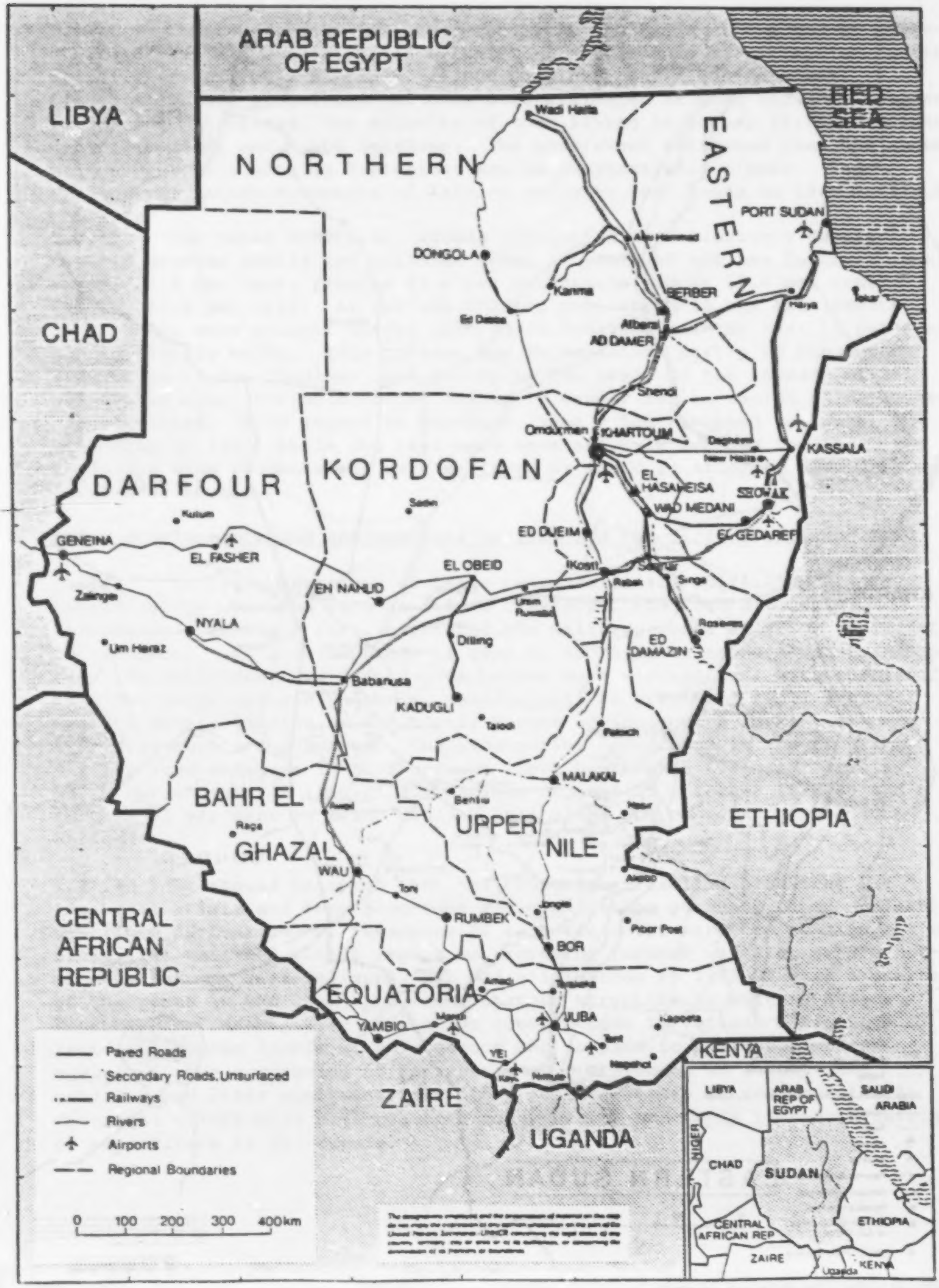
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
14,419.7	12,933.4	7,604.7		Multi-sectoral assistance for Ethiopian refugees in established camps	7,290.6
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
1,589.5	3,552.0	1,382.4		Assistance to refugees repatriating voluntarily to Ethiopia	450.7
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
3,190.8	7,718.6	2,706.8		Multi-sectoral assistance for refugee settlements in Southern Somalia	2,319.8
			RESETTLEMENT		
10.3	17.0	19.2		Travel and related costs for resettlement in third countries	19.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
1,594.8	1,438.0	1,433.7		See Annexes I and II	867.9
20,805.1	25,659.0	13,146.8	Sub-total (1)		10,948.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
3.3	4.3	0.4	3 university scholarships		0.1
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
598.2			Food		
		20,000.0	Durable solutions for Ethiopian refugees		12,000.0
			Programme support and administration		
217.6	167.0	412.5	Junior Professional Officer		412.5
819.1	171.3	20,412.9	Sub-total (2)		12,412.6
117.0	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
21,741.2	25,830.3	33,559.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		23,360.8

SUDAN

Area	2,505,813 sq. km
Estimated population	23,130,000 (mid-87)
Population density	Approx. 9.2 per sq.km
Rainy season	East: July-October South: April-October



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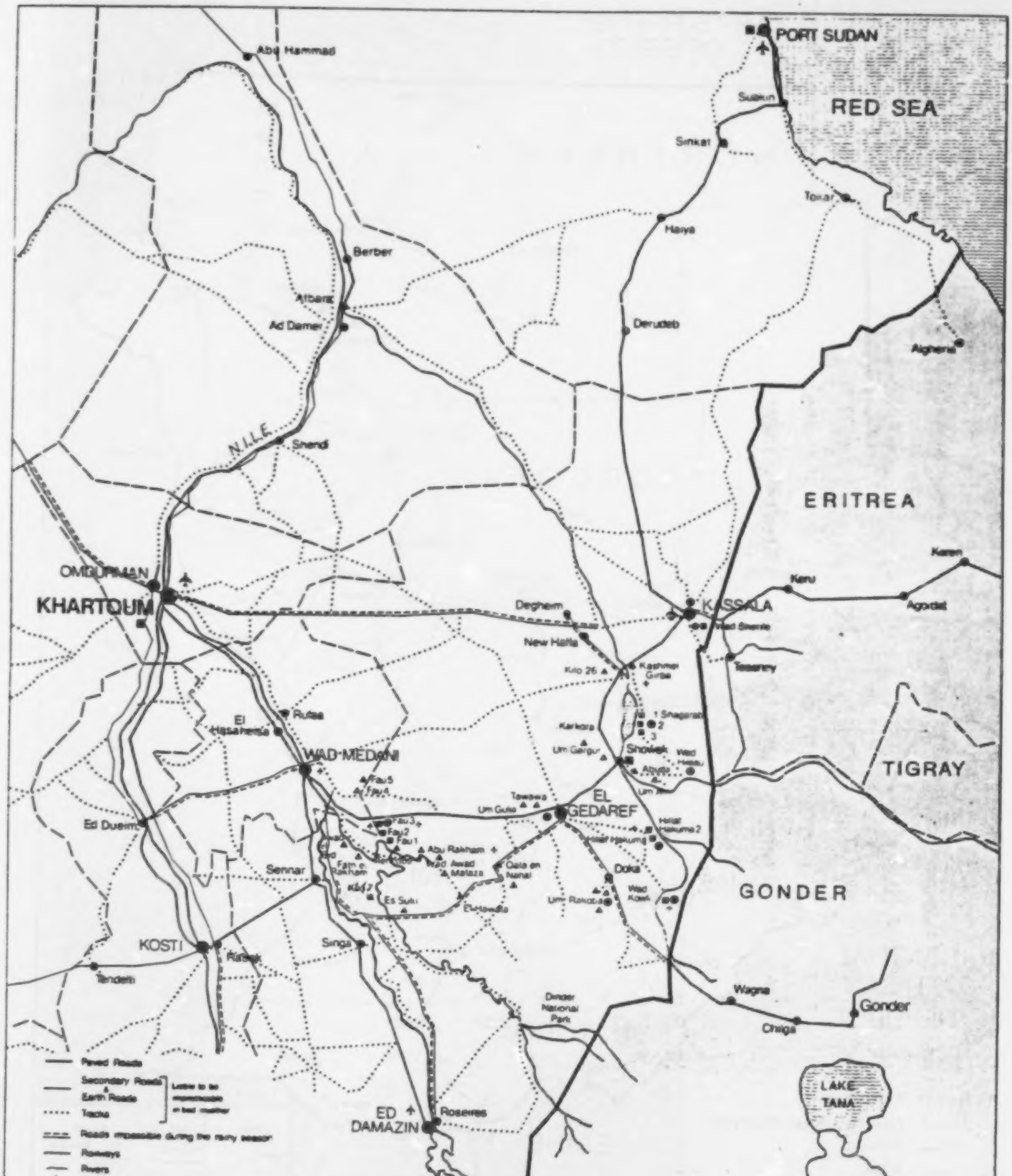

1.17 SUDAN

Country overview

Statistical information

1.17.1 There were some 768,000 refugees in the Sudan at the end of 1989. Of these, 385,000 were assisted by UNHCR in settlements and reception centres as follows: 362,500 Ethiopians, 20,000 Chadians, and 2,500 Ugandans. Self-settled and unassisted refugees were estimated at some 383,000, composed of 323,200 Ethiopians, the majority of them living in towns, 48,500 Chadians, 6,650 Ugandans, and 4,650 Zairians. The government estimated that the number of spontaneously settled Ethiopians may be substantially higher. The spontaneous return movements of Zairian refugees that began in 1989 continued.

1.17.2 The total Ethiopian refugee population was relatively evenly divided between adults and children under 17 years of age, as follows: adult males, 27.4 per cent; females 22.6 per cent; male minors 27.4 per cent; female, 22.6 per cent. As for the Chadian population in the settlements, 83 per cent were minors, 10 per cent adult females, and the rest (7 per cent) mostly elderly males. This pattern may be explained partly by the nomadic traditions of the Chadians, and partly by the need, in the absence of cultivable land, for able-bodied adults to wander far in search of employment opportunities. With regard to Ugandans, some 2,500 remained in Yei at the beginning of 1990, while the rest were spontaneously settled in Juba, including some students who were assisted by UNHCR to study at secondary and university levels.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.17.3 In 1989, shortages of basic commodities and spiralling prices, including for services such as inland transport, combined with an unfavourable exchange rate, escalated the delivery costs of UNHCR assistance to refugees. In circumstances of general and increasing economic hardship, negative attitudes towards refugees became more wide-spread, with the feeling that the large refugee presence, particularly in urban and rural areas of eastern Sudan, imposed an additional burden on inadequate local infrastructure and services. The substantial reductions in the programmes for assisted refugees in part brought about by UNHCR's financial crisis, which forced cuts in initial allocations of some 18 per cent in 1989 and a further 12 per cent in 1990, did not help allay the concerns behind such attitudes.

1.17.4 It should be noted that the reductions resulted both from the financial crisis and from programme rationalization pursuant to an evaluation described further below. Examples of such economies were the phasing out of activities that had little impact on improving refugee welfare, or did not promote refugee self-reliance, and the elimination in 1989 of over a quarter of the posts in the local programme support structure in eastern Sudan. However, the cancellation of planned construction in various assistance sectors, reduced levels of maintenance and repairs to buildings and equipment, the suspension of international procurement of replacement vehicles and other equipment, and other measures taken in response to the financial crisis will have negative consequences and imply increased levels of expenditure in the future.

1.17.5 A comprehensive evaluation of the programmes in the eastern and central Sudan, as well as of the programme support structure, was carried out by UNHCR early in 1989. This general survey was complemented by other more technical, evaluations undertaken by UNHCR specialists and by external consultants, to assess the impact of assistance activities at the sectoral level, in relation to the objectives of promoting refugee self-reliance and durable solutions in local settlement. The evaluations covered the following sectors: water supply, sanitation, health and nutrition, shelter/infrastructure and education. The recommendations were part of a continuing effort to rationalize and agree clear programme objectives. In addition, a thorough evaluation of the programmes in western Sudan was carried out by UNHCR in March 1990. The resultant recommendations focused on how best to achieve voluntary repatriation for the majority of the refugees, and local settlement for the minority for whom voluntary repatriation cannot yet be promoted.

1.17.6 Another objective that was being pursued was long-term sustainability of settled refugees, through linking and eventually integrating, wherever possible, refugee-specific activities with regional development projects such as those being implemented by the World Bank, the European Community (EC) and bilateral donors in refugee-affected areas. The World Bank/Government of Sudan/UNHCR agricultural project, whose implementation over a five-year period began in 1989, was targeted to benefit small farmers, including refugees in the land settlements in eastern Sudan, unassisted refugees, and nationals. UNHCR was also providing assistance in refugee-affected areas with trust fund donations.

Eastern Sudan (Ethiopian refugees)

1.17.7 At the end of 1989, some 272,500 Ethiopian refugees were benefiting from UNHCR assistance in the eastern and central regions. This included some 16,500 new arrivals in 1989, mainly from the Eritrean and Tigrayan regions, who were accommodated at existing reception centres. The total number of refugees receiving full care and maintenance at the four reception centres was 116,100 as compared to a total of 156,400 at the 20 established settlements. In the Red Sea Province, a group of some 20,000 refugees in South Tokar continued to receive care and maintenance, while self-settled refugees in Port Sudan and Suakin, estimated at 70,000, were indirectly assisted by UNHCR through support to the local infrastructure in those towns. A major concern was whether events in northern Ethiopia would lead to a new exodus into eastern Sudan. Accordingly, contingency planning was undertaken, and essential supplies pre-positioned, but no major influx had occurred by mid-1990, though some 14,700 new arrivals were reported in the first half of 1990. This brought the number of assisted Ethiopian refugees to a total of over 377,000.

Southern Sudan (Ugandan refugees)

1.17.8 With the completion of the repatriation operation in March 1989, over 226,000 refugees have returned to Uganda since 1986, the majority of them with UNHCR assistance. Educational assistance to students remaining in Juba was maintained until the end of the academic year and was to be phased out during 1990, with some students assisted to repatriate. General assistance activities for Ugandans ceased altogether in mid-January 1990 with the evacuation of Yei, where a residual caseload of some 2,500 who had not wished to repatriate were receiving care and maintenance. It is believed that these Ugandans sought refuge, along with Sudanese nationals, in Zaire. Arrangements were made to close the UNHCR sub-office in Juba on 30 June 1990.

Western Sudan (Chadian refugees)

1.17.9 A census of Chadian refugees receiving assistance at three sites in Northern Darfour was completed in the first quarter of 1990 revealing a total of 19,800 refugees. In 1989, assistance to these settlements continued in order to meet ongoing basic needs while the possibilities to promote voluntary repatriation were explored.

Durable solutions

1.17.10 The primary durable solution for refugees in Sudan has been voluntary repatriation which was successfully implemented for Ugandan refugees as described above. For the Chadians, a number of measures were taken in 1989 to promote voluntary repatriation. A UNHCR-sponsored visit by refugee leaders to their areas of origin in eastern Chad which was planned for February 1990 could not however take place due to an outbreak of armed conflict in the border areas. UNHCR, in co-operation with the authorities of the countries concerned, will follow up on the initiatives taken so far. Local settlement in eastern Sudan is the programme objective, pending developments that would allow large-scale voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees.

Arrangements for implementation

1.17.11 Direct responsibility for the implementation of programmes for refugees remained with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), UNHCR's principal operational partner. The Ministry of Education implemented education assistance projects. In 1989, twenty NGOs also assisted in the implementation of projects at the sectoral level, particularly in the sectors of health, sanitation and community development. Many of these agencies also contributed financially to projects in the east and west. Four NGOs withdrew from the UNHCR programmes at the end of 1989, due in part to the rising costs of continuing their participation.

1.17.12 The World Food Programme (WFP) was responsible for co-ordinating food assistance as well as providing most of the basic food. In 1990, the estimated cost of 26,400 MT of food to be delivered by WFP is valued at some $ 6.6 million.

General Programmes

Emergency assistance

1.17.13 In late 1989 and early 1990, indications were that an influx into eastern Sudan was likely from the Eritrean and Tigrayan regions of Ethiopia. In anticipation of large new influxes, an allocation from the Emergency Fund of $ 1.37 million was made, to ensure the necessary arrangements to implement a contingency plan to meet the needs of up to 50,000 new arrivals for an initial three-month period. These arrangements included the pre-positioning of tents, medicines and other essential supplies. Basic food would be provided by WFP.

Care and maintenance

1.17.14 The arrival of some 30,000 Ethiopian refugees during 1989 and the first six months of 1990 heavily taxed existing facilities and services at one reception centre in the east. It was being proposed to move half the number to another centre with greater capacity, and provide the refugees with tents and other supplies from the above-mentioned contingency stocks. On account of the phase-out of assistance to Ugandan refugees in the south, no allocation is proposed for that region for 1991.

1.17.15 The revised 1990 budget has been decreased from the initial allocation as a result of on-going financial constraints, continued review and rationalisation of programme activities, and the phase-out of remaining assistance activities in southern Sudan. In 1991, these trends will continue with the full effect of reductions in agency operational support realised. The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1990 and proposed 1991 allocations is as follows:

	1990 (Revised) ($)	1991 (Proposed ($)
Sector		
Transport/logistics	2,516,699	2,169,224
Domestic needs	91,364	-
Water	280,882	328,348
Sanitation	190,439	188,166
Health/nutrition	1,032,359	1,066,768
Education	682	-
Forestry	139,592	-
Agency operational support	723,483	327,294
Total	4,975,500	4,079,800

Taken by refugee groups the breakdown is as follows:

	1990 (Revised) ($)	1991 (Proposed ($)
Ethiopians (East)	4,825,000	4,079,800
Chadians (West)	-	-
Ugandans (South)	150,000	-
Total	4,975,000	4,079,000

Local settlement

1.17.16 For individual refugees, efforts focused on assisting those spontaneously settled in urban areas with special problems in integrating. Specific attention continued to be given to handicapped refugees and other vulnerable groups. It is planned to provide assistance to individual refugees at the same level in 1991 as in 1990.

1.17.17 In the area of rural settlement initiatives taken in 1989 to promote self-sufficiency and encourage greater self-reliance were pursued in 1990. They will continue in 1991 when, as is anticipated, structural changes in the programmes for refugees in the settlements will have been realised, thereby reducing dependency on external aid. There is however, concern that some problems due to the factors mentioned in paragraph 1.17.4 may arise in relation to the maintenance and repair of infrastructure.

1.17.18 Funding levels for legal assistance, education and counselling are projected to remain broadly constant from 1989 through 1991. The basic rights of refugees in protection matters, education and social counselling will continue to be ensured. From 1990 onwards, emphasis will be shifted gradually from purely academic education to more vocational and technical training, with the objective of improving employment opportunities for young refugees in the Sudan. In 1989, UNHCR provided material support to an on-going literacy project, funded and implemented by a voluntary agency, the majority of whose beneficiaries were refugee women.

1.17.19 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1990 and proposed 1991 allocations is as follows:

Sector	1990 (Revised) ($)	1991 (Proposed) ($)
Food	236,591	236,591
Transport/logistics	2,855,405	2,752,062
Domestic needs	140,557	140,571
Water	513,707	501,026
Sanitation	366,144	518,579
Health/nutrition	1,658,287	1,691,266
Shelter	143,657	176,771
Community services	167,994	161,150
Education	2,421,255	2,519,939
Crop production	126,498	121,434
Livestock	6,364	6,364
Forestry	274,921	427,296
Income-generation	3,409	26,136
Legal assistance	35,000	35,000
Agency operational support	3,177,311	1,523,915
Project Personnel Expenditure	3,503,700	2,719,700
Total	15,630,800	13,557,800

Voluntary repatriation

1.17.20 The 1990 allocation has been increased to provide for the voluntary repatriation of an additional 145 Ethiopian refugees, not foreseen in earlier plans. The allocation may need to be increased yet further in the course of the year to provide for additional movements of Ethiopians, as well as for the Chadians in western Sudan if current initiatives succeed.

Resettlement

1.17.21 With improved procedures in resettlement processing having been developed, the rate of resettlement has become more rapid. In 1989, refugees, preponderantly Ethiopians, were resettled in third countries. The 1990 appropriation has been increased to provide for the higher resettlement rates.

Programme Support and Administration

1.17.22 The increase in 1989 obligations compared to the revised 1989 estimates is largely due to a 115.5 per cent upward revision of the local salary scale and a 78 per cent increase in the post adjustment multiplier, while the UN rate of exchange has remained constant since 1 November 1987. The upward revision of the 1990 projections in both Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) is due to the same factors and to the net effect of the extension of four Professional posts due to continuing needs and the discontinuation of six General Service posts. The 1991 projections take into consideration the scheduled discontinuation of six Professional and 17 General Service posts.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.17.23 The initial 1990 budget allocation was being maintained for 1990. This is due to the increased costs of scholarships, and of education in general; new scholarships were not awarded for 1990. A similar allocation is proposed for 1991.

Other Trust Funds

1.17.24 The implementation of the South Kassala Agricultural Project, a joint World Bank/Government of Sudan/UNHCR venture estimated at $ 36 million, began in 1989. However, implementation of the refugee component was at risk of being delayed for lack of necessary funds. In 1989, UNHCR was only able to contribute $ 459,200 towards an agreed amount $ 2.2 million. The pending amount of $ 1.7 million is now needed in 1990 along with the $ 2 million originally foreseen for the year. UNHCR therefore requires $ 3.7 million to meet its previously agreed level of contribution for this project. This would continue efforts begun in 1988 to support government infrastructure and services in refugee-affected areas in eastern and central Sudan, where large numbers of self-settled and unassisted refugees reside.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	VOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
7,145.1	6,329.0	4,975.6		Multi-sectoral assistance for Ethiopian refugees in reception centres in Eastern Sudan	4,079.8
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
188.8	138.0	222.0		Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians and Chadians	186.2
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
15,692.3 a/	17,797.0	15,630.8		Multi-sectoral assistance for refugee settlements, including urban refugees	13,557.8
			RESETTLEMENT		
285.2	200.0	294.9		Travel and related costs for resettlement in third countries	167.7
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
2,508.6	2,475.0	2,682.2		See Annexes I and II	2,649.5
			EMERGENCY FUND		
		1,372.9			
25,820.0	26,939.0	25,178.3	Sub-total (1)		20,641.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
353.8	333.0	333.0	132 university scholarships		333.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
2,000.0	2,000.0	1,200.0	Assistance to Ethiopian refugees		1,785.0
3,120.9		3,961.0	Food		
			Programme support and administration		
528.7	407.0	575.5	Junior Professional Officer		575.5
459.2		3,700.0	WORLD BANK - South Kassala		2,000.0
1.1			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
6,463.7	2,740.0	9,769.5	Sub-total (2)		4,693.5
289.8	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
32,573.5	29,679.0	34,947.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		25,334.5

a/ Of which US$ 3,677 incurred against overall allocation

1.18 SWAZILAND

Country overview

Statistical information

1.18.1 By the end of 1989, the total refugee population in Swaziland stood at some 34,908, up 20 per cent over 1988. This population was composed of 6,274 South Africans, 28,595 Mozambicans and 39 refugees of other nationalities and the major increase was the result of the continued influx of Mozambicans. The refugees were located in Ndzevane Settlement, Malindza Reception Centre, in the urban areas of Manzini and Mbabane and in the Lomahasha area bordering Mozambique.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter 1990

1.18.2 Assistance to spontaneously settled refugees in the border area continued in 1989. Following the registration exercise in May 1989, the number of beneficiaries was established at 8,000. However, this figure subsequently rose to an estimated 12,000. The Government of Swaziland made a decision to transfer all the spontaneously settled refugees from the border area to organized settlements. In anticipation of this move, assistance was limited to food and health service through the mobile clinic.

1.18.3 During 1989, the facilities at the Malindza Reception Centre were further expanded and improved to meet the increasing number and needs of the Mozambicans staying there on a semi-permanent basis. With a significant number of new arrivals during the year, the total number of residents at Malindza Reception Centre rose to 5,000. Consequently, in the absence of a new site for settling the Mozambicans, congestion built-up at Ndzevane settlement to which refugees were transferred from Malindza. By the end of 1989, 7,000 Mozambicans were accommodated at Ndzevane, in addition to the 6,500 South African refugees. The planned hand-over of the settlement to the government was not realized, and care and maintenance activities were continued for the Mozambicans, while the South Africans benefited from the infrastructural facilities, although they were regarded as largely self-sufficient. The situation of the estimated 12,000 Mozambican refugees, spontaneously settled among Swazis along the border with Mozambique, continued to be monitored closely.

Durable solutions

1.18.4 In the absence of an alternative site to settle the Mozambican refugees and with the influx continuung, the care and maintenance aspects of the programme became more prominent. A major reorganization of the agricultural co-operative increased the economic self-sufficiency of the 6,500 South Africans and significantly reduced their dependency on UNHCR assistance.

Arrangements for implementation

1.18.5 The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) was UNHCR's main implementing partner for the Ndzevane Settlement and for the spontaneously settled Mozambicans in the border areas. At the Malindza Reception Centre, CARITAS (Swaziland), in addition to contributing funds, continued to be the main implementing partner.

1.18.6 Since 1988, the World University Service (Canada) (WUS-C) has been implementing the pre-primary, primary and secondary education assistance project. The Government of Swaziland, through the Ministry of Interior, continued to provide support for the Malindza Reception Centre and the Ndzevane Settlement, mainly by providing administrative staff. In addition, the government continued to provide support for the maintenance of access roads to the Malindza reception centre. Besides LWF and CARITAS, which have direct implementing arrangements with UNHCR, other NGOs such as the Swaziland Red Cross Society, Save the Children Fund (Swaziland), Council of Swaziland Churches and Swaziland Conference of Churches, all helped mobilize funds for the care and maintenance of the refugees.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.18.7 In 1989, the appropriation for care and maintenance of Mozambican refugees in the border area was limited to provision of food and a mobile clinic. Implementation in other sectors was suspended following the official decision to transfer all border refugees to organised settlements. The decision of the government was expected to be implemented in 1990. The care and maintenance programme for Mozambican refugees at the two camps will be continued through 1990 and in 1991.

1.18.8 At the Malindza Reception Centre, the infrastructural facilities will be further consolidated to cope with the increasing number of Mozambican refugees. Negotiations were underway between the government and UNHCR for land on which to relocate the spontaneously settled Mozambican refugees, who are expected to be transferred from the border areas.

1.18.9 Assistance to the urban caseload with education, vocational training, counselling and resettlement will be made available to deserving cases in 1990-91. The appropriation for care and maintenance in 1990 has been reduced slightly because of exchange gains, and the initial appropriation for 1991 is maintained at the same level. In addition to the above requirements, WFP is providing 5,250 MT of food valued at $ 1.9 million.

Local settlement

1.18.10 The exercise conducted in 1989 to screen beneficiaries under the education project will be repeated in 1990. The budget for income-generating activities was reduced substantially in 1989. However, the loan scheme at Ndzevane proved very successful. Plans were underway to implement a similar income-generating scheme at Malindza. The initial

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proposed 1991 appropriation for local settlement is down from the level of the revised 1990 appropriation, reflecting progress towards self-sufficiency.

Resettlement

1.18.11 For 1990, a slightly reduced level of funding is proposed as a result of rationalization of the budget and the same level is projected for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

1.18.12 The savings in the 1989 obligations compared to the 1989 revised estimates are mainly due to lower-than-projected common staff costs. The slight, upward revision of the 1990 projections is mainly linked to the creation of two posts for guards (drawn from the approved pool of 293 posts for guards and cleaners) and the upward revision of the post adjustment multiplier. The 1991 projections include the overdue replacement of unserviceable equipment.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.18.13 The actual appropriations for 1989/90 and the proposed funds for 1990/91 cover scholarship assistance for 15 beneficiaries.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

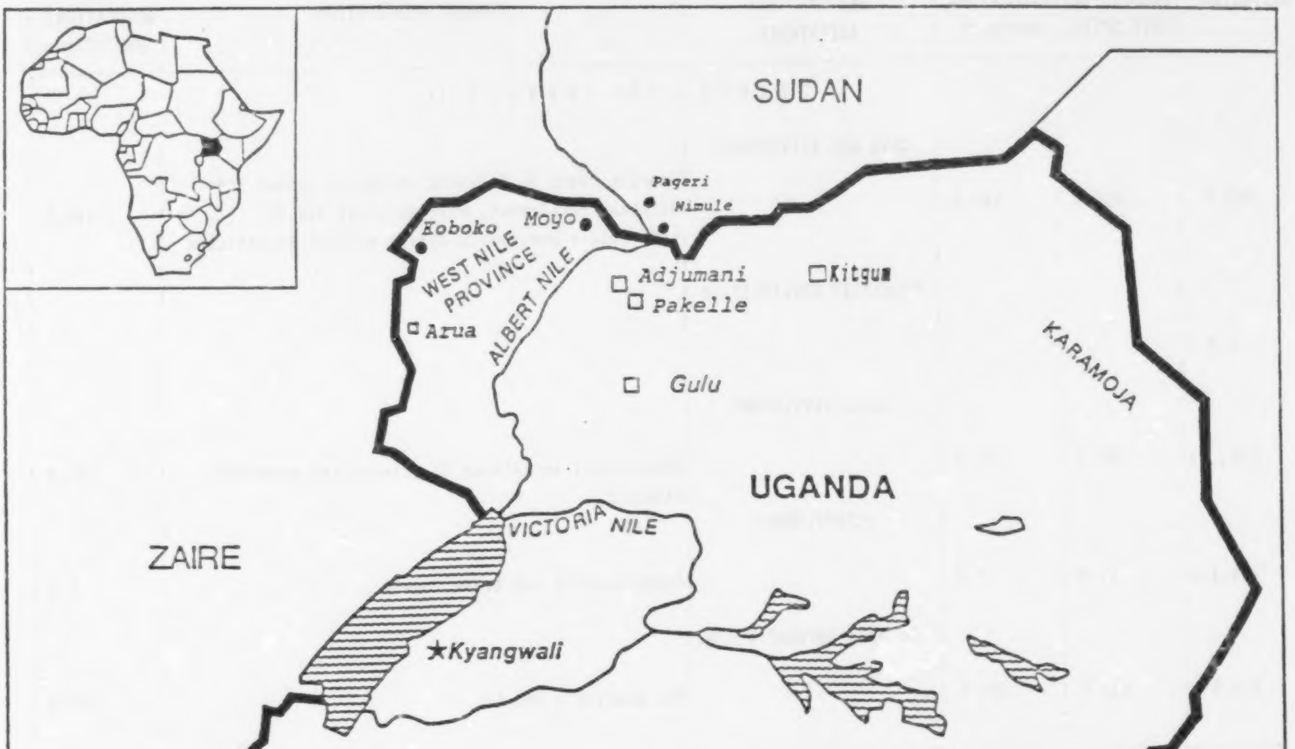
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
562.8	850.5	890.0		Running costs of Malindza reception center and Ndzevane settlement, supplementary aid to individuals and spontaneously settled Mozambicans	890.5
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
0.9 a/					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
534.9 b/	500.5	193.4		Educational assistance to primary and secondary students	173.4
			RESETTLEMENT		
25.3 c/	10.0	7.8		Documentation and travel costs	7.8
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
253.7	224.0	235.9		See Annexes I and II	240.3
1,377.6	1,585.0	1,327.1	Sub-total (1)		1,312.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
16.6	26.2	35.4	15 university scholarships		35.4
362.5			OTHER TRUST FUNDS Programme support and Administration		
	45.0	44.0	Junior Professional Officer		44.0
1.4			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
380.5	71.2	79.4	Sub-total (2)		79.4
13.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,771.8	1,656.2	1,406.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,391.4

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 4,151 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 22,069 incurred against overall allocation

UGANDA

Area	236,026 sq. km
Estimated population	16,600,000 (mid-87)
Population density	Approx. 70.3 per sq.km
Rainy season	Approx. February/March to October/November



1.19 UGANDA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.19.1 There were some 130,000 refugees in Uganda at the end of 1989, representing a net increase of 28,000 from the 1988 figure of 102,000. This total was composed of 128,635 rural and 1,365 urban refugees. In the eight settlements in the south-west, there were 74,372 Rwandese, 1,311 Sudanese and 1,250 Zairians. In the north and north-west, the population of Sudanese refugees increased to 53,067 persons. Of this number, some 25,000 entered Uganda at Kitgum and East Moyo in major influxes in March 1989. There was also a spontaneous movement to East Moyo during the year by a group of some 4,500 unassisted Sudanese refugees in West Moyo. At the close of 1989, the Sudanese refugees were located in East Moyo (41,269, of whom 12,638 were dispersed in five settlements and 28,631 remained in the transit centre), some 5,500 unassisted in West Moyo and approximately 7,000 in Kitgum.

1.19.2 During the first quarter of 1990, some 2,200 Sudanese refugees sought asylum in East Moyo District. The number of refugees in Kitgum decreased from 7,000 to 6,800 due to spontaneous returns. Thus, by the end of March 1990, the total refugee population in Uganda stood at 132,000. The demographic breakdown of the rural Sudanese and Rwandese refugee population in Uganda showed an average of 55 per cent female and 45 per cent male. Children under 18 represented 55 per cent of the population and women and children taken together made up 80 per cent of the total.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.19.3 The programme in the eight south-west settlements, benefiting predominantly Rwandese refugees, continued with the rehabilitation of infrastructure and communal facilities. Implementation was hampered by financial constraints. Nevertheless, the programme of repair and replacement of 30 boreholes and handpumps was completed and long-term maintenance ensured with the training of refugee pump mechanics. The construction and furnishing of three primary schools was completed, as was the upgrading of access roads to Kyaka II and Rwawanja settlements. Construction work began for an out-patient department, an administrative block and staff residential quarters. Income-generating activities were, unfortunately, cancelled due to lack of funds.

1.19.4 The programme for Sudanese refugees in northern Uganda was initially aimed at the transfer of some 2,500 refugees from Kitgum to East Moyo and assisting them towards self-reliance in settlements. A technical assessment of Magburu settlement was undertaken in February 1989 and transfer of the refugees from Kitgum was completed in February 1989. Before implementation of settlement activities could commence, however, a major influx of some 20,000 Sudanese refugees into East Moyo and of some 4,500 into Kitgum took place in March 1989. The emphasis thus shifted to emergency assistance and a programme was established covering the provision of food, shelter, water, emergency health care and domestic

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items. In November 1989, there was a small influx of persons of Somali origin into Uganda. Some of these asylum-seekers, who numbered 287 persons, only began to approach UNHCR in early 1990. At the end of March 1990, individual screening and status determination was still in progress.

Durable solutions

1.19.5 The objective of the UNHCR programme in Uganda is to assist refugees to integrate into the local communities and attain self-sufficiency in the settlements. Budget reductions in the assistance programme for the Rwandese refugees in the south-west, although necessitated by conditions beyond UNHCR's control, caused a serious set-back in the effort to reach agreement on the formal hand-over of the eight settlements to the Government of Uganda. Nonetheless negotiations and the rescheduling of project activities for the south-west continued. In urban areas refugees continued to be provided with educational assistance and were loaned tools for work.

1.19.6 In November of 1989, the second meeting of the Uganda/Rwanda Joint Ministerial Committee on the situation of Rwandese refugees living in Uganda met in Kampala. At this meeting, UNHCR was requested to set up an independent commission of experts to survey and establish all relevant facts about these refugees in order to find durable solutions for them, either repatriation or naturalization. The survey was in progress.

Arrangements for implementing

1.19.7 Within the government structure, overall responsibility for refugee affairs rests with the Ministry of Local Government, which implements assistance programmes for refugees in the south-west and north-west as well as for those in urban areas. WFP was responsible for providing and co-ordinating most of the basic food requirements for Sudanese refugees in 1989. In 1990, WFP will provide 6,800 MT of basic food commodities at a total cost of $ 1.9 million. Médecins sans Frontières (Holland and Switzerland) were assisting in the health and sanitation sectors while OXFAM (UK) provided support in water, relief items and general management of the refugee centre in Kitgum.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.19.8 An allocation of $ 2,620,500 was made from the Emergency Fund in 1989 to cover the costs of dealing with the influx of Sudanese in northern Uganda. Assistance in 1990 to this group was been transferred to the local settlement component of UNHCR's programme in Uganda. An allocation of $ 119,849 was made available in 1990 to move the group for security reasons.

Care and maintenance

1.19.9 In 1989, care and maintenance was provided to newly-arriving needy individual cases in urban centres, for the most part in Kampala. Scholarships were extended to 85 students at the higher secondary level. Increases in the 1990 and 1991 provisions for care and maintenance are due to the costs of the urban refugee counselling operation, whose implementation was transferred from the Branch Office to a local NGO.

Local settlement

1.19.10 Local settlement activities in the south-west in 1990 focused on rehabilitation and development of infrastructure, particularly in the sectors of health, education and water, and also on strengthening the administrative and implementation capacity of the Ministry of Local Government. These activities, planned for 1989, but modified and deferred to 1990 due to financial constraints, included drilling of six boreholes, completion of an out-patient department, construction of a staff residence and an administrative building in Kyaka II, provision of school furniture, medical equipment and support costs to the Ministry of Local Government. In 1991, it is planned to build a maternity ward and staff residential quarters in Kyaka II settlement and to strengthen the Ministry of Local Government in the areas of transport and communications. These efforts will contribute to the eventual hand-over of the settlements to the Government of Uganda.

1.19.11 Once a decision is taken on the location of a permanent settlement for the Sudanese refugees now in northern Uganda, UNHCR will continue efforts towards their self-reliance in 1990 and 1991. It is planned to identify, demarcate and distribute land for settlement, build access roads, drill boreholes, distribute agricultural tools and seeds and provide relief in the sectors of food, health and domestic needs. Education activities will depend on the level of funding available. For the urban refugees, individual assistance towards self-sufficiency will continue. Vocational training will also continue as well as the provision of tool kits to refugees with demonstrated needs.

Programme Support and Administration

1.19.12 The savings in the 1989 obligations compared to the revised 1989 estimates are due to economies on general operating expenses. The 1990 revised estimates include the absorption of the operation in Adjumani and Pakelle into Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) and economies in non-staff costs. The 1991 projections include a provision for long overdue replacement of vehicles and equipment.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.19.13 In 1989, scholarships were provided at the university level to 90 refugee students. In 1990 and 1991, 88 scholarships are foreseen.

Assistance to returnees from the Sudan

1.19.14 The programme of re-integration of Ugandan refugees from the Sudan, which began in 1983, ended in June 1989 with a total of 460,000 Ugandans having returned. Returnees received relief items, including food for the first six months following their arrival. United Nations agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and NGOs were urged to develop projects in the area to complement UNHCR programmes. The Lutheran World Federation continued to implement agricultural and training programmes as well as to rehabilitate infrastructure in the West Nile Districts. The UNHCR Sub-Office in Arua was formally closed in March 1989.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

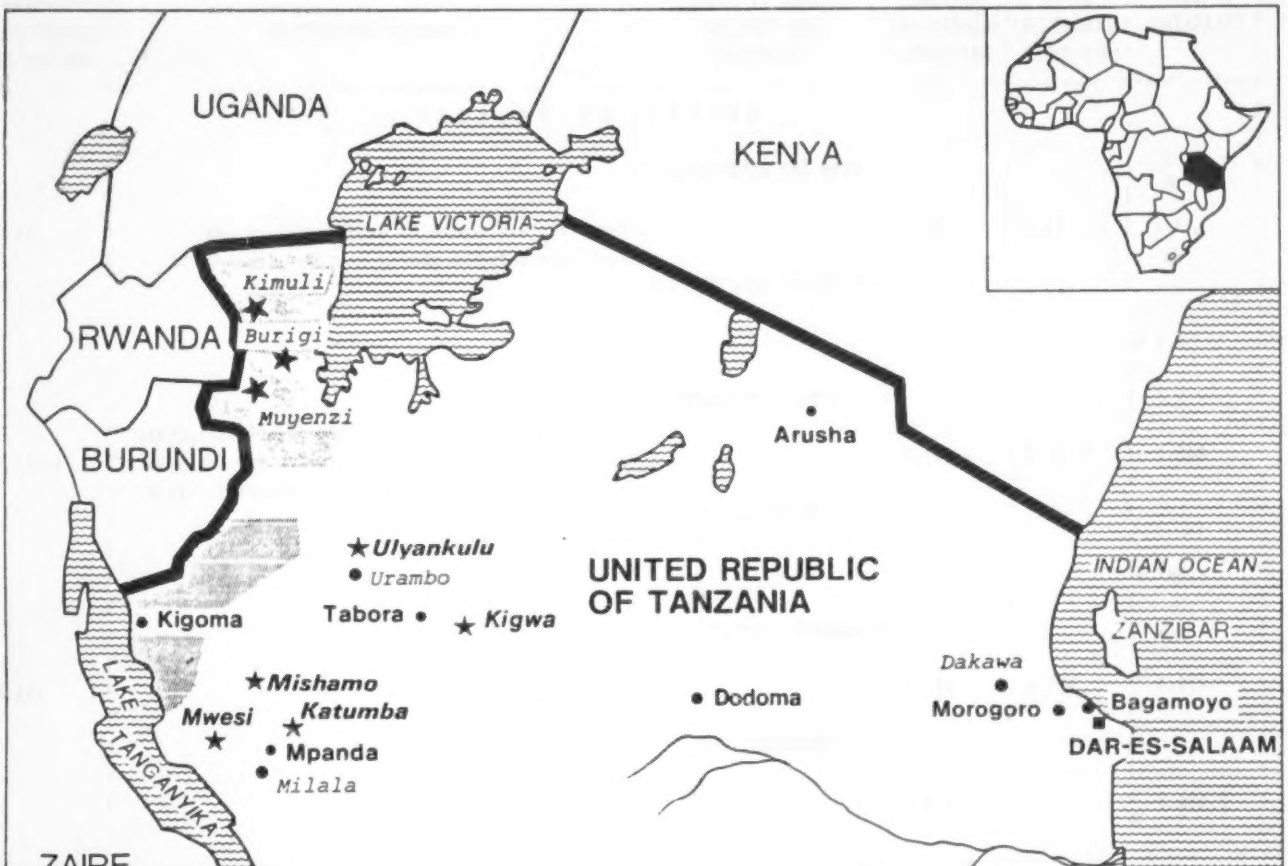
1989	1990		1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	VOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
42.1	45.0	93.6		Temporary assistance to asylum-seekers and destitute refugees mostly in urban areas	78.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
4.1 a/					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
862.9 b/	2,460.0	1,951.6		Rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure in rural settlements, local integration assistance and scholarships at primary and secondary levels	1,855.7
			RESETTLEMENT		
4.3 a/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
676.4	859.0	601.0		See Annexes I and II	653.8
			EMERGENCY FUND		
2,620.5		119.8			
4,210.3	3,364.0	2,766.0	Sub-total (1)		2,587.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
38.6	47.0	47.0	88 university scholarships		29.7
613.5			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
1,407.0			Food for Sudanese refugees		
			Programme support and administration		
47.9	78.0	45.0	Junior Professional Officer		45.0
640.9			ASSISTANCE TO UGANDAN RETURNEES		
2,747.9	125.0	92.0	Sub-total (2)		74.7
105.3	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
7,063.5	3,489.0	2,858.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		2,662.2

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US$ 1,296 incurred against overall allocation

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Area	945,087 sq. km
Estimated population	23,220,000 (mid-87)
Population density	approx. 24.6 per sq.km
Rainy season	November/December to March/April



1.20 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.20.1 As of the end of 1989, an estimated 266,850 refugees resided in the United Republic of Tanzania. This figure included 350 Somali asylum-seekers who arrived in the last quarter of the year. The largest group of refugees, numbering 154,700, is from Burundi. Some 132,000 were agriculturally self-sufficient and lived in the rural settlements of Mishamo, Katumba and Ulyankulu. The remaining 23,000 were spontaneously settled in western Tanzania. Of the estimated 22,300 Rwandese refugees, the vast majority was spontaneously settled, while a small group of some 1,000 persons lived in a rural settlement at Burigi, in Kagera Region. The government estimated that 72,000 Mozambican refugees were located in the southern regions of Ruvuma, Lindi and Mtwara. Of this group, UNHCR assisted some 12,500, most of whom were living in Likuyu settlement in Songea District. Almost all of the approximately 16,000 Zairian refugees were spontaneously settled on or near the shores of Lake Tanganyika. The rest of the refugee population, approximately 1,500 persons, was of various nationalities and was concentrated, for the most part, in Dar-es-Salaam and the rural settlement and transit centre at Kigwa, in Tabora Region.

1.20.2 The demographic breakdown of the rural refugee population in Tanzania showed an average of 55 per cent female and 45 per cent male. Children under 18 represented 56 per cent of the population while women and children taken together made up 80 per cent of the refugee total.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.20.3 The process of settling 12,500 Mozambican refugees at the Likuyu Settlement in Songea District, Ruvuma Region, continued. The authorities estimated that a large caseload of spontaneously settled Mozambicans in Lindi and Mtwara Regions had integrated in local villages. UNHCR provided funds to the government for the registration of this group and the results thereof will be released in due course. Support, ranging from agricultural assistance for recent arrivals to grants for income-generating projects, continued at Kigwa Settlement near Tabora, which hosted some 400 refugees of diverse origins. The hand-over of sectors such as health and education was being discussed with the authorities.

1.20.4 The electrical system at the Mpanda Hospital, serving a district in which refugees make up more than 50 per cent of the population, was completed as part of the first UNHCR-financed phase of a rehabilitation programme. The preparation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-sponsored training phase of this programme was finalized. Financing for the rehabilitation of infrastructure would be provided by the European Community (EC), as soon as an appropriate implementing partner was identified. The status of the Somali asylum-seekers, some of whom received UNHCR care and maintenance assistance, was under review with the government.

Durable solutions

1.20.5 UNHCR programmes in the United Republic of Tanzania aimed to achieve self-reliance for the refugees. While the majority of them lived in rural settlements, those who opted to stay in urban areas did so only if they could entirely support themselves. Rural refugees from Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire had obtained a standard of living broadly corresponding to that of the local population and were considered to be self-sufficient. Mozambican refugees at Likuyu were working towards agricultural self-sufficiency. At Kigwa Settlement, emphasis was placed on agricultural and income-generating projects. At Burigi in the Kagera Region, UNHCR assistance in 1989 was designed to complete the basic infrastructure of a settlement supporting 1,000 Rwandese refugees.

Arrangements for implementation

1.20.6 The Ministry of Home Affairs retained the overall responsibility for refugee matters in Tanzania although actual implementation of programmes was undertaken by several national and international NGOs. Programmes for Mozambicans in Songea District were implemented by the Tanzania-Mozambique Friendship Association (TAMOFA) and the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), in co-ordination with the regional authorities. The Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) administered the development programme and counselling services in Kigwa and Dar-es-Salaam. The Ockenden Venture is also involved in Kigwa, providing advice to refugees on income-generating projects. The World Food Programme (WFP) will supply 2,726 MT of basic food commodities at a total cost of $ 550,000 to Mozambican refugees and new arrivals in Kigwa.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.20.7 In 1989, care and maintenance was provided to urban refugees through the CCT. Agricultural assistance was also extended to the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC). This appropriation, will cover, in both 1990 and 1991, assistance to individual refugees in Dar-es-Salaam, as well as continued support for ANC and PAC projects.

Voluntary repatriation

1.20.8 In 1989, 61 refugees repatriated. The 1990 and 1991 allocations are based on an estimated 28 cases.

Local settlement

1.20.9 During 1989, the local settlement appropriation was used to finance the development of infrastructure at Likuyu as well as basic care and maintenance for the caseload of 12,500. Considerable progress was made, including the transfer of several thousand refugees from an outlying district to the settlement, the improvement of roads and bridges, and the construction of health facilities. The appropriation was also used to finance the completion of outstanding infrastructure at Burigi settlement, Kagera as well as the operating costs of Kigwa, near Tabora. Education and family planning projects, as well as generators and electrical installations at Mpanda for the District Hospital, were also covered.

1.20.10 The 1990 and 1991 appropriation includes funds for the continued development of Likuyu settlement for Mozambicans and the running costs of Kigwa in Tabora Region. Education and general legal assistance are also provided for.

Resettlement

1.20.11 In 1989, the allocation was used to finance resettlement costs for 50 refugees. For 1990 and 1991, provision is made for 35 departures each year.

Programme Support and Administration

1.20.12 The increase in 1989 obligations, mainly in Project Personnel and Expenditure (PPE), compared to the revised 1989 estimates is mainly due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The downward revision of the 1990 projections under PPE reflects the discontinuation of seven General Service posts and the reduction in related non-staff costs. The 1991 projections take account of further reductions in general operating expenses.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.20.13 In 1989, the Education Account covered scholarships for 25 students. For 1990, the allocation will cover the needs of 18 beneficiaries at the university and higher technical levels. The reduction of the figure planned originally has been necessary because of limited financial resources as well as increases in scholarship rates. A similar number of beneficiaries is proposed for 1991.

1.20.14 In 1989, UNHCR spent some $ 132,000 for the repatriation operation of Namibians from Tanzania to cover an airlift operation, health and assistance to individuals while in transit.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

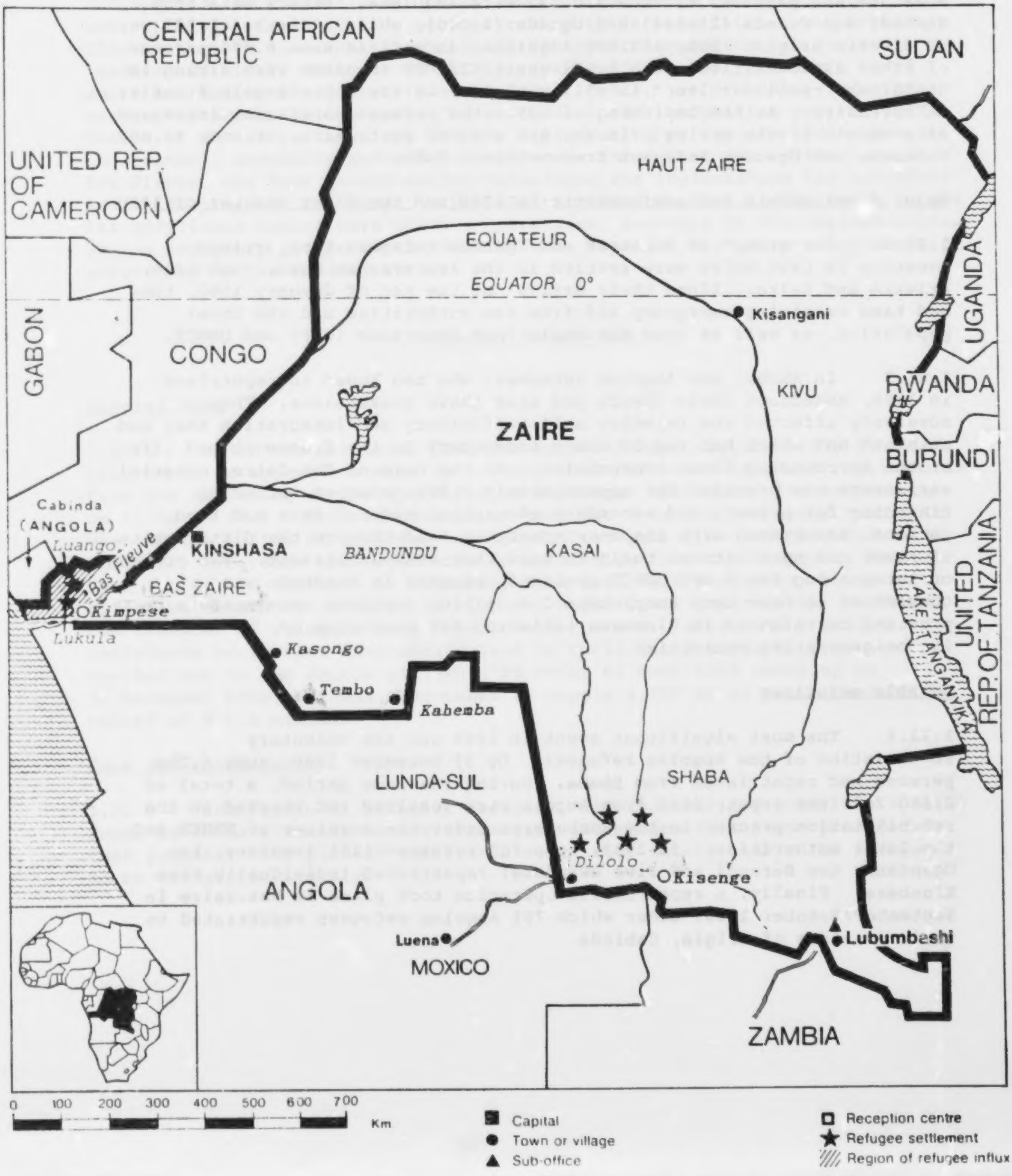
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
245.1	181.0	167.2		Counselling services and supplementary assistance to individual refugees	166.2
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
6.4 a	5.0	3.2		Assistance for voluntary repatriation including transport and allowances	3.2
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
1,285.1	2,692.0	1,094.9		Multi-sectoral assistance for refugees in Likuyu and Kigwa settlements	916.7
			RESETTLEMENT		
3.0	9.0	5.0		Costs of transport, medical examination, accomodation, food and travel documents	5.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
511.9	606.0	584.2		See Annexes I and II	520.7
2,051.5	3,493.0	1,854.5	Sub-total (1)		1,611.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
40.0	50.0	40.0	25 university scholarships		40.0
161.0			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
53.6	35.0		Junior Professional Officer		
132.5			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
387.1	85.0	40.0	Sub-total (2)		40.0
78.8	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
2,517.4	3,578.0	1,894.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,651.8

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ZAIRE

Area	2,354,409 sq. km
Estimated population	32,460,000 (mid-87)
Population density	Approx. 13.8 per sq.km
Rainy season	North-East: March-November East: September-May West: October-May



1.21 ZAIRE

Country overview

Statistical information

1.21.1 At the end of 1989, the refugee population in Zaire stood at some 340,689 persons, of whom 310,092 were Angolans. Others were from Burundi and Rwanda (25,294) and Uganda (4,000), while a further 1,303 were of diverse origin. Some 100,000 Angolans, as well as some 6,300 persons of other nationalities, were in Kinshasa; 35,000 Angolans were living in Shaba; the remainder lived in villages close to the Zaire-Angola frontier in Bas-Zaire. At the beginning of 1990, the refugee population increased as a result of the arrival, in the Aru area of Haut-Zaire, of some 40,000 Sudanese and Ugandan refugees from southern Sudan.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.21.2 The groups of Sudanese and Ugandan refugees that arrived recently in Haut-Zaire were settled in the Aru area at Rumu, Ingbokolo, Ariwara and Keiro. Since their arrival at the end of January 1990, they had been receiving emergency aid from the authorities and the local population, as well as from the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR.

1.21.3 In Shaba, the Angolan refugees, who had hoped to repatriate in 1989, abandoned their fields and sold their possessions. This adversely affected the relative self-sufficiency and integration they had attained and which had led to their acceptance in the framework and life of the surrounding local communities. In the case of Bas-Zaire, material assistance was provided for approximately 7,000 refugees including financing for primary and secondary education, medical care and food rations, associated with the development of land through the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to make them self-sufficient. The process of integrating the 2,000 UNHCR-assisted refugees in Bandundu was considered to have been complete. Counselling services continued to be provided to refugees in Kinshasa including for promotion of income-generating activities.

Durable solutions

1.21.4 The most significant event in 1989 was the voluntary repatriation of the Angolan refugees. By 31 December 1989, some 4,239 persons had repatriated from Shaba. During the same period, a total of 2,860 Zairians repatriated from Angola were received and started on the rehabilitation process in the Shaba area under the auspices of UNHCR and the local authorities. In 1989, some 260 refugees (251 Angolans, two Ugandans, two Barundi and five Rwandese) repatriated individually from Kinshasa. Finally, a repatriation operation took place in Bas-Zaire in September/October 1989, under which 791 Angolan refugees repatriated to their province of origin, Cabinda.

Arrangements for implementation

1.21.5 Programmes in Zaire were mainly implemented by non-governmental organizations. In Shaba, the Lubumbashi Sub-Office was assisted by Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium), particularly in the medical and nutritional fields. In the same area, the Kolwezi Co-ordination Catholique took care of primary education. The local integration project for Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaire was being implemented by the Church of Christ in Zaire. In Kinshasa, the latter was also responsible for social counselling programmes and supplementary assistance. Local integration projects for urban refugees and vocational training have been entrusted to Caritas Zaire. The Regional Office, through agreements with the Christian Action Centre for Business Leaders and Middle Managers (CADICEC) and the Office for the Promotion of Small and Medium-sized Businesses in Zaire (OPEZ), was providing technical management advice in the execution of these local integration projects. The Church of Christ in Zaire was UNHCR's implementing partner for education at the primary, secondary and university levels throughout the region. In Bas-Fleuve, the Boma Co-ordination Catholique was implementing the secondary education project. Finally, in Haut-Zaire, the Church of Christ in Zaire and its affiliated bodies were UNHCR's operational partners in the implementation of the emergency project with Médecins sans Frontières (France), implementing activities in the medical sector.

General Programmes

Special Fund

1.21.6 Under the bilateral (Zairian-Angolan) repatriation/rehabilitation programme, an appeal was made in January 1990 for funds to cover requirements from the beginning of the operation in September 1989 until its suspension on 31 March 1990. This had initially been met from the Emergency Fund. In view of the influx of Sudanese and Ugandan refugees from southern Sudan, an emergency programme was began with an allocation from the Emergency Fund in Haut-Zaire. In addition to emergency food aid, this programme, based on an effective census of refugees carried out under UNHCR supervision, included the transfer of refugees away from frontier areas. After the transfer, assistance activities that should lead to rural integration were to be carried out in the course of 1990. In order to meet food needs up to 31 December 1990, WFP has undertaken to supply 4,705 MT of basic foodstuffs valued at $ 1.6 million.

Care and maintenance

1.21.7 Assistance to Sudanese refugees, financed in 1990 under the Special Fund, is to be financed in 1991 from care and maintenance funds provided for that purpose. The planned assistance activities should enable the refugees to be integrated locally.

Voluntary repatriation

1.21.8 For 1990 and 1991, the number of individual refugees wishing to be repatriated is estimated at 350, from Bas-Zaire and Kinshasa. Large-scale repatriation from Shaba and Bas-Zaire is an objective greatly desired by all parties concerned. As soon as favourable conditions exist, this wouuld be resumed but financial provisions are not made at this stage.

Local integration

1.21.9 In view of the suspension of the voluntary repatriation programme from Shaba, UNHCR was required to resume its assistance to Angolan refugees. Thus, in 1990, full assistance will be granted to 15,000 refugees. In 1991, only 6,700 refugees will continue to receive full assistance. The revised allocation for 1991 shows an increase over the original allocation; the 1991 allocation, on the other hand, would amount to only 40 per cent of the increased allocation for 1990. In order to meet food needs up to 31 December 1990, WFP has undertaken to supply 2,977 MT of basic foodstuffs valued at $ 1.3 million.

1.21.10 The reduction in the 1990 allocation for refugees in Bas-Zaire was the result of the repatriation that took place during the last quarter of 1989 and the degree of self-sufficiency attained by the refugees. The earmarked allocation will permit assistance (foodstuffs) for the 1,000 most recently-arrived refugees and for the provision of seeds and agricultural implements to the 1,250 refugees remaining from the original group in order to enable them to attain self-sufficiency. At the same time, efforts were to be continued to promote the repatriation which started at the end of 1989, with the prospect of an eventual UNHCR withdrawal from the region.

1.21.11 Under the 1990 local integration programme, social counselling activities will be consolidated in Kinshasa, the individual assistance will be partially maintained, and the assistance methods and procedures rationalized. For the 1990-1991 school year, provision has been made for an overall budget to finance primary and secondary education in the various regions of the country (Kinshasa, Shaba and Bas-Zaire). The total number of beneficiaries is approximately 8,930 pupils; it will be reduced to 6,700 pupils for the 1991-1992 school year.

Resettlement

1.21.12 In 1989, refugee resettlement was exclusively concerned with beneficiaries seeking family reunion or needing medical treatment. In 1989, 34 refugees were resettled in Canada, various countries in Europe, and in the United States. A further six refugees are awaiting departure to Canada. In 1990, efforts will be continued to promote resettlement where appropriate in neighbouring countries in Africa.

Programme Support and Administration

1.21.13 The increase in the 1989 obligations, for both Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), compared with the revised 1989 estimates, is due mainly to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates under PPE reflect the delayed discontinuation of one Professional and two General Service posts and the related increase in non-staff costs. In 1990, an allocation from the Emergency Fund was required in connection with the programme to assist the Sudanese and Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaire. The 1991 projections reflect the net result of the discontinuation of six General Service staff at the Lubumbashi Sub-office and the creation of two Professional, one Field Service and two General Service posts in the newly-established Sub-Office at Aru.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.21.14 The revised allocation for 1990 and the allocation requested for 1991 to finance assistance with university education in the form of scholarships for 115 students remain unchanged.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

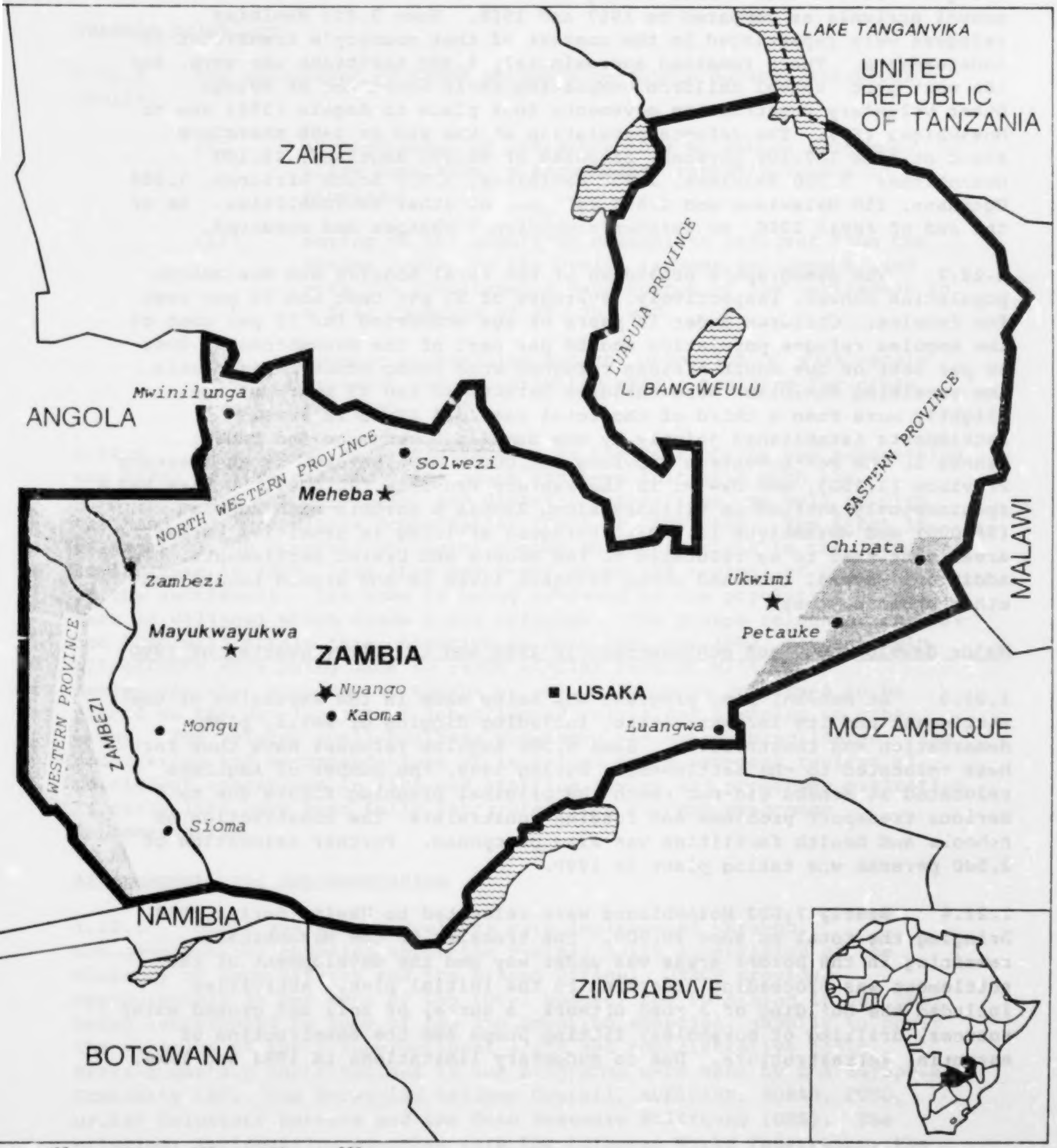
1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
0.9 a/				Multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance to Sudanese refugees in Haut-Zaire	1,126.9
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
65.0	65.0	57.7		Travel & related costs mainly for Angolan refugees	57.7
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Multi-sectoral assistance to Angolan refugees in Shaba and Bas-Zaire, development of small-scale enterprises for urban refugees, counselling services, primary and secondary education and supplementary aid to individual refugees	
3,189.8	2,196.7	1,956.2			1,427.5
			RESETTLEMENT		
131.4 b/	116.0	92.9		Promotion of resettlement including travel and related costs	93.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
698.9	933.0	847.3		See Annexes I and II	808.1
			EMERGENCY FUND		
948.0		604.0			
5,034.0	3,310.7	3,558.1	Sub-total (1)		3,513.4
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
126.1	168.7	200.5	115 university scholarships		200.5
51.8			**OTHER TRUST FUNDS**		
		400.0	Assistance to returnees		
			Programme support and administration		
101.2	87.0	59.5	Junior Professional Officer		59.5
0.1			**NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION**		
279.2	255.7	660.0	Sub-total (2)		260.0
365.4	-	-	**REGULAR BUDGET (3)**		-
5,678.6	3,566.4	4,218.1	**GRAND TOTAL (1-3)**		3,773.4

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US$ 1,816 incurred against overall allocation

ZAMBIA

Area	752,614 sq. km
Estimated population	7,560,000 (mid-87)
Population density	Approx. 10.04 per sq.km
Rainy season	November-April



1.22 ZAMBIA

Country overview

Statistical information

1.22.1 The government estimated that some 1,000 Angolan and Mozambican refugees crossed into Zambia during 1989, a marked decrease in the rate of annual arrivals as compared to 1987 and 1988. Some 3,841 Namibian refugees were repatriated in the context of that country's transition to independence. There remained approximately 1,900 Namibians who were, for the most part, school children completing their education at Nyango. Other voluntary repatriation movements took place to Angola (353) and to Mozambique (80). The refugee population at the end of 1989 therefore stood at some 137,100 persons, composed of 98,000 Angolans, 22,100 Mozambicans, 9,000 Zairians, 1,900 Namibians, 3,000 South Africans, 1,200 Ugandans, 250 Malawians and 1,650 refugees of other nationalities. As of the end of April 1990, no further significant changes had occurred.

1.22.2 The demographic breakdown of the rural Angolan and Mozambican population showed, respectively, averages of 51 per cent and 53 per cent for females. Children under 18 years of age accounted for 53 per cent of the Angolan refugee population and 56 per cent of the Mozambicans. Over 50 per cent of the South African refugees were young adult males, while the remaining Namibians were children between 10 and 17 years of age. Slightly more than a third of the total caseload lived in rural settlements established jointly by the Zambian Government and UNHCR: Meheba in the North-Western Province (22,000), Mayukwayukwa in the Western Province (2,200), and Ukwimi in the Eastern Province (20,000). Others had spontaneously settled in villages along Zambia's borders with Angola (55,000) and Mozambique (2,100). Refugees arriving in sensitive border areas continued to be relocated to the Meheba and Ukwimi settlements. In addition, several thousand urban refugees lived in and around Lusaka and other urban centres.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.22.3 At Meheba, some progress was being made in the expansion of the settlement and its infrastructure, including digging of wells, plot demarcation and construction. Some 6,900 Angolan refugees have thus far been relocated to the settlement. During 1989, the number of Angolans relocated at Meheba did not reach the original planning figure due to serious transport problems and funding constraints. The construction of schools and health facilities was also postponed. Further relocation of 2,500 persons was taking place in 1990.

1.22.4 Nearly 7,000 Mozambicans were relocated to Ukwimi during 1989, bringing the total to some 20,000. The transfer of the Mozambicans remaining in the border areas was under way amd the development of the settlement was proceeding according to the initial plan. Activities included the building of a road network, a survey of soil and ground water sources, drilling of boreholes, fitting pumps and the construction of essential infrastructure. Due to budgetary limitations in 1988 and 1989, some infrastructure such as schools was taken over by and built with financial assistance from the Norwegian Refugee Council. Assistance measures for urban refugees included strengthening the management of the Refugee Counselling Service and the small business programme. The education programme was redesigned towards job-oriented skills training. UNHCR continued to provide assistance in the form of agricultural implements, and medical supplies to refugees under the auspices of the recognized South African national liberation movements based in Zambia.

Durable solutions:

1.22.5 The objectives of UNHCR attempts to obtain durable solutions remain:

(i) strengthening of infrastructure at Meheba settlement to allow expansion to accommodate recently-relocated Angolans;

(ii) moving of the remaining Mozambican refugees from the border region to the Ukwimi refugee settlement, and with the simultaneous development of the settlement to a full capacity of 22,000; and

iii) ongoing counselling and the promotion of small-scale business and job-oriented skills training for urban refugees.

1.22.6 Development of infrastructure in the settlements was progressing and plans for the self-reliance phase had been initiated with the government and the provincial and district authorities, as well as with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and AUSTCARE. The first 16 villages (3,700 persons) at Ukwimi became self-sufficient in the sector of agriculture in 1989, less than two years after the arrival of Mozambicans at the settlement. The same is being achieved by the population of the next 30 villages which house 9,000 refugees. The groups relocated in 1989 and 1990 will attain this objective in July 1991 and 1992, respectively. All efforts were being made to reach similar results with the newly-relocated Angolans at Meheba as well. Emphasis continued to be placed on the development of job-oriented skills and training in urban areas. The refugee small-business programme was being consolidated. The conclusions and recommendations of technical and management reviews of settlement operations in 1988 and staffing review and programme evaluation in early 1989 have been fully integrated into current programme implementation.

Arrangements for implementation

1.22.7 UNHCR assistance projects were implemented through non-governmental agencies under the overall joint supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Branch Office. UNHCR provided approximately 85 per cent of the total budget, the remaining 15 per cent being contributed by some of the implementing agencies, usually to cover the salaries of their international staff and administrative costs. Extra-budgetary contributions to the programme were made by the European Community (EC), the Norwegian Refugee Council, AUSTCARE, NORAD, CUSO, Danish Volunteer Service and the Otto Bennecke Stiftung (OBS). The principal implementing agencies were the Lutheran World Federation, the Catholic Secretariat of Zambia, the Save the Children Federation (USA), Médecins sans Frontières (France) and Refugee Services (Zambia). Save the Children Federation (USA) and Médecins sans Frontières (France), will withdraw from the Ukwimi programme during the second half of 1990 having completed their assignments in establishing there. Refugee Services (Zambia) was created jointly by the Government of Zambia and UNHCR in April 1989 to administer urban programmes and rural social and development services and to provide specialist project support. It was expected that with time the agency would develop into a fully operational national refugee council. In 1990, WFP will provide 6,600 MT of basic food supplies worth $ 1.43 million.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.22.8 The appropriations for 1990 and 1991 incorporate assistance to the ANC, continuing refugee registration and identification, the operation of Makeni Transit Centre, maintenance allocations to needy urban cases and counselling and education services.

Voluntary repatriation

1.22.9 During 1989, a total of 3,575 individuals returned home, while between January and May 1990, some 2,000 refugees, mainly Angolans and Mozambicans, registered for voluntary repatriation. Most of these were not able to travel due to lack of resources for their reintegration in their countries of origin. The trend of increased interest in voluntary repatriation was expected to continue. Appropriations for 1990 and 1991 are based on the assumption that any major large-scale repatriation would be covered under a special appeal.

Local settlement

1.22.10 The initial 1990 appropriation, as for 1989, had to be reviewed as a result of the UNHCR financial situation. The review was carried out to identify sectors of activity that could be postponed or reduced, while maintaining essential and life-sustaining services. For 1990, activities include the completion of the relocation of Mozambican refugees and assistance towards the achievement of economic self-sufficiency in the settlements. Programmes for urban refugees will remain basically the same. For 1991, consolidation and the phasing down of UNHCR programmes in Ukwimi and Meheba is foreseen.

Resettlement

1.22.11 A small allocation for assistance towards resettlement is foreseen for refugees who cannot be settled in Zambia and therefore need to be resettled in a third country.

Programme Support and Administration

1.22.12 The increase in 1989 obligations, mainly under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), compared to the revised 1989 estimate is due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates reflect the scheduled discontinuation of a Professional post by the end of 1990. The full effect of this discontinuation is reflected in the 1991 projections.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.22.13 In 1989/90, a total of 26 students benefited from UNHCR assistance at the university and higher technical level. In 1990/91, the same number of beneficiaries is planned.

1.22.14 In 1989, UNHCR spent some $ 500,000 to facilitate the repatriation of 3,841 Namibians from Zambia.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

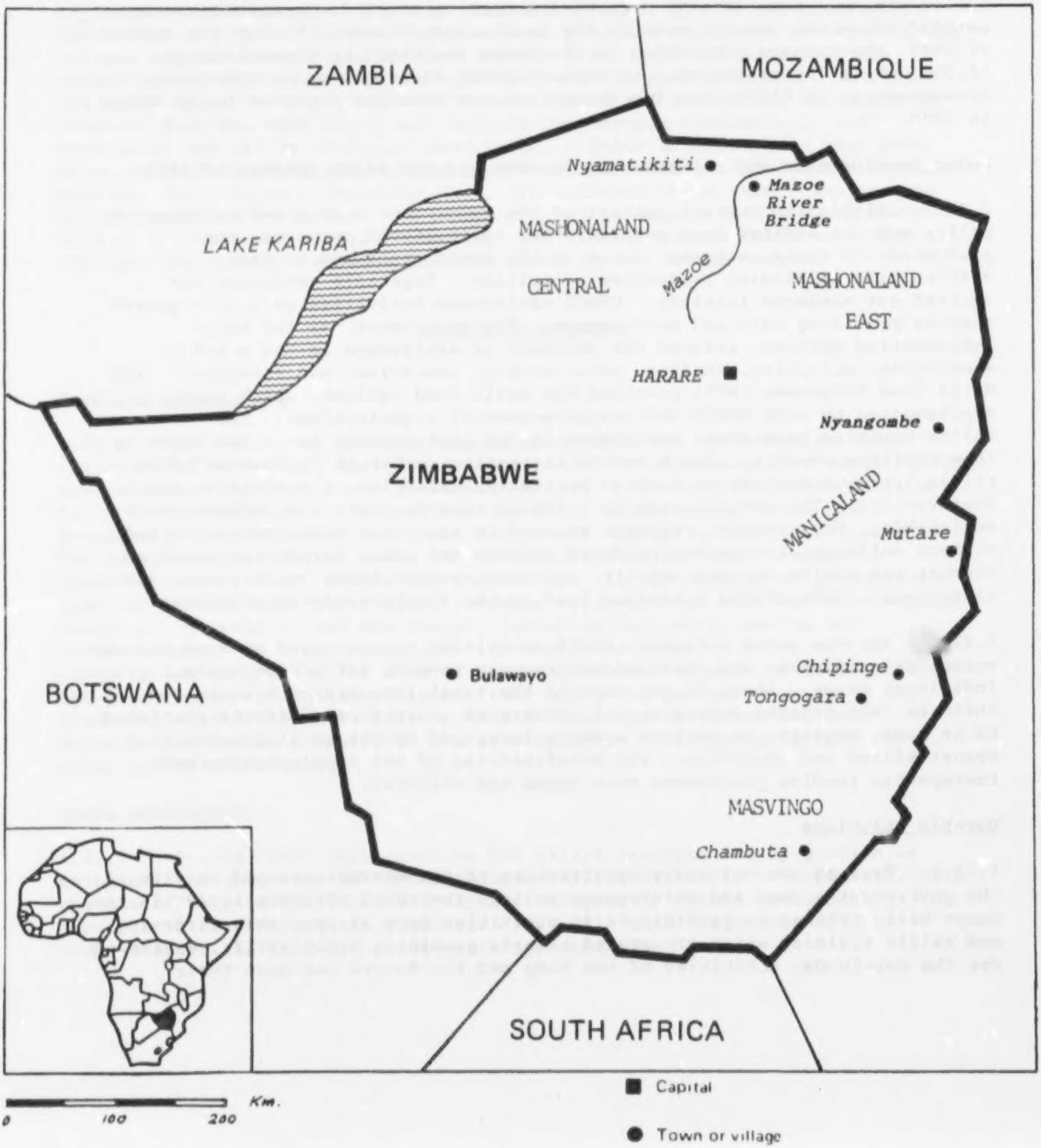
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
568.0	729.0	405.8		Counselling services, subsistence allowance for destitute refugees and scholarships	294.7
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
80.2	133.0	70.0		Activities relating to voluntary repatriation including transport cost	70.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
2,960.7 a	3,711.0	2,373.8		Multi-sectoral assistance for refugee settlements at Ukwimi and Meheba and vehicle workshops	1,060.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
13.0	9.0	7.0		Transport and subsistence allowance for transit cases	7.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
271.2	330.0	473.7		See Annexes I and II	469.4
3,893.1	4,912.0	3,330.3	Sub-total (1)		1,901.1
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
33.5	66.5	15.0	26 university scholarships		15.0
120.6			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
97.6	62.0	69.0	Junior Professional Officer		69.0
494.1			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
745.8	128.5	84.0	Sub-total (2)		84.0
162.8	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
4,801.7	5,040.5	3,414.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,985.1

a/Of which US$ 8,778 incurred against overall allocation

ZIMBABWE

Area	390,580 sq. km
Estimated population	8,640,000 (mid-87)
Population density	22.1 per sq.km
Rainy season	November-April



1.23 ZIMBABWE

Country overview

Statistical information

1.23.1 According to government estimates, there were about 175,350 refugees in Zimbabwe at the end of December 1989, consisting of about 75,000 Mozambican refugees in four organized rural settlements and 345 urban refugees of various nationalities. Some 100,000 Mozambicans were reported to be spontaneously settled along the border, most in the south-eastern area. During the course of 1989, the refugee population in the camps increased by approximately 10,000, while 774 repatriated to their country of origin under organized arrangements. A fifth camp for Mozambican refugees was expected to be opened in 1990.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.23.2 Within the overall context of the government's care and maintenance policy and the limited land available for agricultural purposes, the predominantly rural refugees living in the camps continued to face difficulties in finding productive activities. Vegetable gardening was carried out whenever feasible. UNHCR assistance activities were thus geared towards providing care and maintenance. The government, as the major implementing partner, ensured the delivery of assistance in the areas of sanitation, nutrition, shelter, water supply, education, and transport. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided the basic food rations, which were supplemented by both UNHCR and non-governmental organisations. The skills-training programmes undertaken in the past several years had begun to show positive results. There was an increasing number of "graduates" from skills-training activities such as carpentry, tailoring, tin-smithing and construction. The contribution by refugees towards their own welfare was noticeable. For example, refugees engaged in tailoring produced school and workers uniforms, tin-smiths produced buckets and pans, carpenters produced benches and tables for the schools, and construction teams built stores and classrooms. NGOs played a leading role in the skills-training programme.

1.23.3 For the urban refugees, UNHCR activities concentrated on academic and vocational training, and care and maintenance towards satisfying basic individual needs. About 40 per cent of the rural refugees were women and children, who enjoyed access to all sectors of assistance. Efforts continued to be made, however, to improve women's increased access to skills-training opportunities and education. The beneficiaries of the supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes were women and children.

Durable solutions

1.23.4 Pending the voluntary repatriation of the Mozambicans and in view of the government's care and maintenance policy, the rural refugees living in the camps will continue to participate in activities such as vegetable gardening and skills training which are geared towards providing basic skills, essential for the day-to-day activities of the camp and for future use upon their eventual return to their country of origin. For urban refugees, care and maintenance assistance will be provided in conjunction with attempts to offer them education and skills training.

Implementing arrangements

1.23.5 The government, represented by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, was the implementing partner for UNHCR. A Refugee Services Unit, located within the Department of Social Welfare and headed by the Commissioner for Refugees, was responsible for the administration of refugee matters. The Commissioner is assisted by an Implementation Committee, which is composed of other government ministries, UNHCR, WFP and NGOs. Various organizations provided funds and services in the refugee camps. These organizations include both local and international organizations and focused on the elderly (Help the Aged Zimbabwe), education and women (Association of Women's Clubs), health and sanitation (Save the Children Fund/UK, Redd Barna and Catholic Development Commission), and vocational and skills training (Redd Barna). Other organizations that made major contributions to the refugee programme in Zimbabwe included the Baptist Mission, World Vision, Christian Care, the Lutheran World Federation and the African American Institute. In 1990, WFP will to supply 15,523 MT of basic food at a total cost of $ 2.7 million. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has contributed equipment and drugs in the health sector.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.23.6 In 1989, care and maintenance assistance for the urban refugees concentrated on meeting basic individual needs for accommodation, clothing and subsistence. This was to be continued in 1990. However, the appropriation for 1991 includes the assistance for the rural Mozambicans, which was previously provided under the local settlement appropriation. Assistance to the rural refugees in the camps covers sectors such as food, transport, domestic needs, water, health and sanitation. In the absence of productive land for agricultural activities, refugees will continue to receive vocational training. Several trades are taught, including carpentry, sewing and blacksmithing. In order to reflect the realistic domestic needs of the refugees and to provide for some of the construction of medical facilities and the procurement of medical equipment that had to be postponed owing to the financial crisis, the 1991 care and maintenance appropriation has been slightly increased, compared to the corresponding 1990 appropriations for urban and rural refugees.

Local settlement

1.23.7 During 1990, opportunities for skills training and up-grading of technical knowledge for the urban refugees will continue to be exploited, with the aim of helping qualified and capable refugees to obtain employment or to start their own small-scale business. For 1991, this assistance will be covered under the care and maintenance appropriation.

Voluntary repatriation

1.23.8 The initial appropriation for individual voluntary repatriation has been reduced on the understanding that any major repatriation would be the subject of a special appeal. The initial 1991 appropriation is kept at the 1990 level.

Programme Support and Administration

1.23.9 The increase in the 1989 obligations, mainly in Programme Support and Administration (PSA), compared to the revised 1989 estimates is due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. It is foreseen that one Professional and one General Service posts under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) will be discontinued by the end of 1990. The impact of these staff reductions is reflected in the 1991 projections, which also include provision for the replacement of a vehicle.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	VOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
196.0	233.0	230.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral assistance to Mozambican refugees in 5 camps, primary education and non-formal training, scholarships at lower and higher secondary leval and assistance to newly arrived and needy refugees	3,177.6
19.5	50.0	21.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	Assistance mainly to Mozambican refugees	21.0
2,486.6 a/	3,892.0	2,719.4	LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
9.9 b/			RESETTLEMENT		
220.4	284.0	276.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I and II	297.1
2,932.4	4,459.0	3,248.1	Sub-total (1)		3,495.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
50.1			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
559.2		504.7	Food		
			Programme support and administration		
32.5	87.0	53.0	Junior Professional Officer		53.0
34.2			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
676.0	87.0	557.7	Sub-total (2)		53.0
93.6	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
3,702.0	4,546.0	3,805.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		3,548.7

a/Of which US$ 82 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.24 WEST AFRICA

Statistical information

1.24.1 At the end of 1989, the estimated total number of refugees in the 11 West African countries covered under this Chapter was 8,865. This population was distributed mainly among the following countries: Benin (858), Burkina Faso (357), Ghana (82), Liberia (244), Mali (73), Nigeria (3,780), Sierra Leone (35) and Togo (3,401). The 35 remaining refugees were located in Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Niger. The main beneficiaries of UNHCR assistance were about 2,865 refugees residing in urban areas.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.24.2 The refugees assisted in West Africa continued to benefit from a network of counselling services in the countries of the region, provided in some countries by UNHCR counsellors and in others by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or voluntary agency personnel. During the course of 1989, a considerable number of Chadian and Namibian refugees were repatriated.

1.24.3 In 1989, education assistance at various levels continued to play an important role in the assistance programme in West Africa. However, for the 1990-1991 academic year, no scholarship assistance will be given to Chadian refugees.

1.24.4 At the end of the first quarter of 1990, an influx of Liberian refugees began into Sierra Leone. Assistance to them in 1990 is being provided under a Special Programme for Liberian refugees. Needs in 1991 will be the subject of an addendum to this document.

Durable solutions

1.24.5 For 1989 and 1990, the priority of the assistance programme remained the identification and implementation of durable solutions by means of voluntary repatriation where possible, local integration or, where appropriate, resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation

1.24.6 The network of refugee counselling services placed in many countries under UNDP offices and UNDP-supervised operational partners, such as the Red Cross Societies of Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, remained indispensable for the identification and implementation of UNHCR assistance programmes. The rural settlement programme in Benin receives the support of a committee for refugees which, with the assistance of the Red Cross Society of Benin, is implementing the programme. In Senegal, most assistance projects were implemented by the Church World Service (CWS).

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

1.24.7 During 1990, UNHCR was continuing to give assistance to destitute refugees pending a durable solution. There were care and maintenance projects in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo, while the remaining countries of the region have been grouped together into a single overall project. As a whole, the allocation planned for these projects has taken into account the projected salary increases for counsellors and increased management costs, together with the cutback in personnel.

Voluntary repatriation

1.24.8 The voluntary repatriation allocation for 1989 and 1990 had to be increased to take account of two factors: an increase in the repatriation allowance to facilitate the refugees' integration in Chad, and the increase in the number of applicants who wished to repatriate.

Local settlement

1.24.9 With the fall in the number of refugees at Kétou site in Benin following voluntary repatriation and spontaneous departures, it proved possible to plan to terminate the project by the end of 1990.

1.24.10 Some secondary-level students received scholarship assistance under the annual programme. These projects have also been decreased as the number of students has fallen.

Resettlement

1.24.11 During 1985, a total of 99 refugees of different origins in West Africa was resettled in Canada and other countries. Taking into account the reduced number of refugees in the region, the proposed allocation for 1991 has been decreased slightly.

Programme Support and Administration

1.24.12 The savings in the 1989 obligations as compared to the 1989 revised estimates are mainly due to economies in operating expenditure. The revised 1990 estimates reflect the increase in the local salary scale for Nigeria and the phasing-out of the counselling activities in Sierra Leone by the end of July 1990. However, in view of the recent influx of Liberians, the Office in Sierra Leone will now be maintained and initial funds will be made available from the Emergency Fund. The full effect of the planned closure of the offices in Liberia and Ghana by the end of 1990 is reflected in the 1991 projections.

Special programmes

Education Account

1.24.13 The funds provided will cover only educational assistance at the university level. Most of the beneficiaries are on-going Namibian students. The 1990 allocation is envisaged to assist 105 university students.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990				1991
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
216.6	203.0	150.8	Benin	Assistance to micro-projects through a revolving fund for promotion of durable solutions, local integration through training, supplementary aid to individual refugees. Assistance to physical, psychological and social disabilities, running cost of counselling service & co-ordination of education	96.0
130.8	126.0	130.0	Burkina Faso		121.4
86.1	103.0	92.4	Ghana		18.1
280.5	280.0	207.6	Liberia		61.5
187.8	326.0	288.5	Nigeria		309.7
110.3	106.0	34.9	Sierra Leone		
203.9	305.0	265.9	Togo		241.3
32.0	44.0	55.2	West Africa		55.2
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
180.0	55.0	150.0	West Africa	Assistance mainly to Caadian refugees for voluntary repatriation	55.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
63.6 a	28.0	6.5	Benin	Development of self-help activities in Nigeria and educational assistance at lower and higher secondary level	
53.0	55.4	12.3	Ghana		
28.1 b	11.0	16.6	Liberia		16.6
57.7 c	57.4	46.2	Nigeria		36.5
19.5 d	43.6	13.7	Sierra Leone		9.7
9.0	9.0	10.1	Togo		10.1
			RESETTLEMENT		
1.7 e			Benin		
0.3 e			Gambia	Travel and related costs of resettlement	
1.3 e			Nigeria		
0.6 e			Sierra Leone		
0.8 e			Togo		
12.0	15.0	15.0	West Africa		13.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
35.1	112.0	135.4	Nigeria	See Annexes I and II	146.9
1,710.7	1,879.4	1,631.1	Sub-total (1)		1,191.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
34.6	76.5		Benin		
121.5	96.2	132.2	Burkina Faso	35 university scholarships	132.2
0.3			Gambia		
25.3	26.0	22.6	Ghana	6 university scholarships	22.6
70.0	70.2	84.0	Liberia	12 university scholarships	54.4
33.2		42.4	Mali	12 university scholarships	42.4
37.1	41.0	44.8	Niger	10 university scholarships	44.8
23.3	23.3	22.3	Nigeria	18 university scholarships	22.3
52.0	37.2	41.2	Togo	10 university scholarships	41.2
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
1.2			Nigeria		
			Programme support and administration		
			Junior Professional Officers		
36.3	41.0		Nigeria		
			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
70.5			Ghana		
3.2			Liberia		
14.4			Nigeria		
42.6			Sierra Leone		
565.5	411.4	389.5	Sub-total (2)		359.9
			REGULAR BUDGET (3)		
317.7	-	-	Nigeria		-
2,593.9	2,290.8	2,020.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,550.9

a/Of which US$ 10,61[illegible] incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US$ 100 incurred against overall allocation

c/Of which US$ 2,019 incurred against overall allocation

d/Of which US$ 1,000 incurred against overall allocation

e/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.25 OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Congo

Statistical information

1.25.1 At the end of 1989, there were 3,404 refugees in the Congo from Chad (2,321), Burundi (104), Cameroon (59), Central African Republic (305), Rwanda (153), Uganda (129) and Zaire (340). Most of the refugees were living in urban centres, in particular Brazzaville, where lack of employment is the major problem.

Major developments and achievements in 19889 and the first quarter of 1990

1.25.2 In 1989 and early 1990, refugee assistance programme activities covered multi-purpose assistance and social counselling as part of the local integration, educational assistance, resettlement and voluntary repatriation projects. Subsistence aid was provided to 224 persons in 1989. Local integration was focused essentially on promoting income-generating activities. Thirteen new micro-projects were set up and two existing projects were continued with supplementary funding.

Durable solutions

1.25.3 The most siginficant development was the repatriation of 350 Namibians as part of the overall operation undertaken by UNHCR in 1989.

Arrangements for implementation

1.25.4 The UNHCR assistance programme in the Congo is implemented by the Conference épiscopale du Congo (CEC), by the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR), a government agency, by Caritas and the United Nations Development Programme.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.25.5 In 1990, allocation for local integration covers supplementary assistance, the promotion of income-generating projects, social counselling services and support for the executing agency.

Voluntary repatriation

1.25.6 In 1989, some 94 refugees most from Chad, were voluntarily repatriated. A similar allocation has been requested for 1990 and 1991.

Resettlement

1.25.7 Some 27 refugees, mostly Zairians, were resettled in Canada and the United States. In the same year, the Congo received 39 Burundi refugees from Rwanda under the resettlement programme.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.25.8 In 1990, the revised allocation will enable 60 scholarship holders to continue their university studies. In 1991, some 45 scholarships will be awarded, so that there will be a slight reduction in the budget.

Gabon

Statistical information

1.25.9 In 1989, no significant change was noted in the refugee population, estimated at approximately 300 persons.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

1.25.10 In 1989, some 43 refugees received temporary assistance in the form of general care and maintenance. Assistance was provided to six secondary-school students and four university students received scholarships.

Durable solutions

1.25.11 In 1989, UNHCR assisted in the resettlement of three persons as part of its family reunification scheme.

Arrangements for implementation

1.25.12 Since 1989, matters involving refugees have been dealt with by the Ministry with Responsibility for the Office of the Trans-Gabon Railway, Refugees and Humanitarian Activities. Assistance projects in Gabon are implemented by UNDP. Proper follow-up of activities in the area of protection has been made possible by regular visits from the Regional Office in Kinshasa.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.25.13. In 1990, the local integration project includes the administrative overheads of the Office, in addition to assistance to refugees. There are also two secondary-school and university scholarship projects. In the 1989/90 academic year, five secondary-school pupils and four university students received assistance. In 1991, it is intended to continue these projects, with reduced administrative expenditures.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.25.14 The allocation for 1990/91 will be used to finance four university scholarships.

Special Programmes

Repatriation to Namibia

1.25.15 In fulfilling its responsibilities under Security Council Resolution 435, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of 43,387 Namibians. Of this number, a total of 35,553 returned from Angola, 3,841 from Zambia and 3,993 from 40 other countries. Between the start of repatriation on 12 June 1989 and 7 August 1989, a major airlift was organized from Angola and Zambia which repatriated 34,765 Namibians. Despite a number of delays and difficulties outside UNHCR's control, the operation was a success and an important factor in Namibia's transition to independence.

1.25.16 In addition to international and internal transport to final destinations within Namibia, UNHCR provided post-arrival assistance to needy returnees in the areas of food, health, shelter and domestic items. The distribution of dry food rations supplied by WFP as well as all other assistance items was to terminate by the end of June 1990. Some $ 16.7 million were obligated in Namibia for the operation during 1989.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
5.8			Congo		
1.4			Gabon		
2.7 a			Other countries		
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
37.0	37.0	29.6	Congo	Travel and related costs mainly for Chadian refugees	29.6
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
20.0 a	171.0 a		Arusha	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees through	
418.0	290.0	256.2	Congo	counselling, education and development of small-	210.0
51.4 b	50.0	49.1	Gabon	scale enterprises and temporary supplementary aid	24.1
0.1 a			Other countries	to individual refugees	
			RESETTLEMENT		
46.6 c	37.0	29.6	Congo	Travel and related cost of resettlement	29.6
0.2 a			Gabon		
1.0 a			Other countries		
584.2	585.0	364.5	Sub-total (1)		293.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
219.0	219.0	191.6	Congo	45 university scholarships	143.8
24.5	24.5	25.0	Gabon	4 university scholarships	25.0
13.4			Other countries		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
481.8			Namibia		
56.7			Other countries		
			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
47.4			Congo		
16,255.8		4,300.0	Namibia		
		7,800.0	NAMIBIA REHABILITATION PROGRAMME		
17,098.6	243.5	12,316.6	Sub-total (2)		168.8
17,682.8	828.5	12,681.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		462.1

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US$ 347 incurred against overall allocation

c/Of which US$ 6,616 incurred against overall allocation

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure
Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMIN.(PSA)				Objects of expenditure				
	REGULAR BUDGET	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRAC SERVICE	OPERAT-ING EXP	OTHER
AFRICA									
Angola	0	727	96	823	594	53	0	139	37
Botswana	0	263	0	263	178	11	0	52	22
Burundi	0	203	65	268	176	9	0	56	27
Cameroon, Rep. of	0	281	69	350	260	7	0	77	6
Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	440	43	483	295	21	0	138	29
Ethiopia	0	937	97	1034	768	45	0	128	93
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	650	127	777	569	25	0	150	33
Lesotho	0	150	0	150	98	8	0	21	23
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	314	64	378	298	23	0	28	29
Mozambique	0	412	87	499	369	12	0	94	24
Rwanda	0	319	46	365	242	17	0	76	30
Senegal	0	755	45	800	541	57	0	166	36
Somalia	0	868	413	1281	1045	39	0	159	38
Sudan	0	2651	575	3226	2432	120	0	463	211
Swaziland	0	240	44	284	215	6	0	37	26
Uganda	0	654	45	699	448	18	0	145	88
Tanzania	0	521	0	521	315	40	0	134	32
Zaire	0	808	60	868	538	80	0	175	75
Zambia	0	469	69	538	400	18	0	95	25
Zimbabwe	0	297	53	350	255	11	0	61	23
West Africa:									
Nigeria	0	147	0	147	98	9	0	11	29
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	0	478	0	478	363	0	66	45	4
TOTAL	0	12584	1998	14582	10497	629	66	2450	940

ANNEX II

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

AFRICA		1990 INITIAL											1990 REVISED											1991 INITIAL										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
Angola	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	10	13	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	9	12	0	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	11	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	10	13	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	9	12	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	11	1
Botswana	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	4	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	0	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	5	0
Burundi	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	7	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	7	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	7	0
Cameroon	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	11	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	2	-	11	13	0	-	-	-	1	0	-	1	-	6	7	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	11	13	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	11	13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	7	1
Central Africa Republic	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	6	6	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	10	0	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	10	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	10	0
Ethiopia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	1	-	1	2	1	-	5	-	18	23	-	1	-	1	3	0	-	5	-	26	31	0	1	-	1	3	0	-	5	-	26	31	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	8	10	1	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	1	0	1	3	1	0	6	1	26	33	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	26	31	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	26	31	1
Ghana	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	14	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	-	14	19	0	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	-	14	19	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	14	18	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	14	19	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	14	19	1
Lesotho	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	0	-	1	0	2	3	0	-	-	1	-	0	-	1	-	2	3	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

2...

AFRICA		1990 INITIAL											1990 REVISED											1991 INITIAL										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
Liberia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	4	0	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	4	-
	TF/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	4	1
Mozambique	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	11	0	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	11	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	11	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	11	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	11	1
Namibia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	RB/FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	0	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0
Rwanda	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	4	0	-	-	-	0	1	-	1	-	2	3	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	1
Senegal	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	7	12	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	1	7	12	0	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	1	6	11	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	7	12	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	7	12	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	6	11	0
Sierra Leone	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	1	-	1	6	3	1	12	-	83	95	-	0	1	1	4	3	0	9	-	80	89	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	8	-	53	61	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	2
	Total	1	0	1	6	3	1	12	0	83	95	2	0	1	1	4	3	0	9	0	80	89	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	8	0	53	61	2
Sudan	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	1	-	2	3	7	1	14	-	41	55	-	1	-	2	3	6	0	12	-	34	46	0	1	-	2	2	6	0	11	-	34	45	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	4
	Total	1	0	2	3	7	1	14	0	41	55	5	1	0	2	3	6	0	12	0	34	46	7	1	0	2	2	6	0	11	0	34	45	4
Swaziland	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	7	9	0	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	7	9	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	7	9	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	7	9	1

ANNEX II

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

3...

AFRICA		1990 INITIAL											1990 REVISED											1991 INITIAL										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
Togo	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	18	22	-	-	-	1	1	2	0	4	-	18	22	0	-	-	1	1	2	0	4	-	18	22	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	18	22	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	18	22	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	18	[illegible]	0
United Rep. of Tanzania	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	10	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	10	14	0	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	10	14	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	10	14	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	10	14	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	10	14	0
Zaire	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	1	-	2	-	2	5	-	25	30	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	-	25	30	0	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	-	17	22	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	1	0	2	0	2	5	0	25	30	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	25	30	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	17	22	1
Zambia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	9	12	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	8	11	0	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	8	11	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	9	12	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	11	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	11	0
Zimbabwe	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	5	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	5	7	0	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	5	7	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	7	0
	RB/EP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICA	GP/EP	3	2	16	22	28	5	76	2	297	375	0	2	4	17	21	26	3	73	1	295	369	0	3	3	17	18	24	3	68	1	248	317	0
	TF/TP	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	9	13	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Total	3	2	17	23	28	6	79	3	306	388	21	2	4	17	21	26	3	73	1	295	369	22	3	3	17	18	24	3	68	1	248	317	15

RB - Regular Budget; GP - General Programmes; TF -Trust Fund; EP- Established Post; TP - Temporary Post
NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Service staff

ANNEX III

PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure
Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE)			Objects of expenditure				
	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERAT-ING EXP	OTHER
AFRICA								
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	55	0	55	29	0	0	21	5
Burundi	84	0	84	39	0	0	32	13
Cameroon, Rep. of	30	0	30	18	0	0	11	1
Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	71	0	71	42	0	0	28	1
Ethiopia	2955	239	3194	2371	198	0	381	244
Guinea	583	0	583	420	26	2	77	58
Cote d'Ivoire	886	0	886	699	33	2	95	57
Kenya	316	0	316	255	11	0	47	3
Lesotho	42	0	42	28	0	0	14	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	1675	0	1675	1140	74	0	308	153
Mozambique	0	506	506	286	52	0	95	73
Rwanda	120	0	120	45	0	0	57	18
Senegal	1297	0	1297	916	61	0	226	94
Somalia	866	0	866	726	24	0	107	9
Sudan	2806	0	2806	1957	91	0	628	130
Swaziland	132	0	132	105	3	0	21	3
Uganda	298	0	298	186	16	0	68	28
Tanzania	206	0	206	96	17	0	44	49
Zaire	833	0	833	564	87	1	116	65
Zambia	88	0	88	22	0	0	43	23
Zimbabwe	167	0	167	116	5	0	44	2
West Africa:								
Nigeria	215	0	215	152	9	0	28	26
Togo	109	0	109	83	3	0	17	6
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13834	745	14579	10295	710	5	2508	1061

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

AFRICA		1990 INITIAL									1990 REVISED									1991 INITIAL								
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all
Angola	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Burundi	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	4	4
	SP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Cameroon	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Central	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0
Africa	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Republic	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivore	GP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	14	18
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	14	18	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	14	18
Djibouti	GP/TP	-	-	0	1	-	1	0	4	5	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	SP/TP	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ethiopia	GP/TP	-	-	1	13	-	14	1	58	73	-	1	3	12	1	17	3	73	93	-	1	3	8	1	13	3	70	86
	SP/TP	-	1	1	5	2	9	1	33	43	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	1	2	18	2	23	2	91	!16	0	1	3	13	1	18	3	85	106	0	1	3	8	1	13	3	70	86
Ghana	GP/TP	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	1	1	1	2	5	0	13	18
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	1	2	5	0	13	18	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	0	13	18	0	1	1	1	2	5	0	13	18
Kenya	GP/TP	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	3	7	-	0	1	3	0	4	-	3	7	-	-	1	3	0	4	-	3	7
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	3	7
Lesotho	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

...2

AFRICA		1990 INITIAL									1990 REVISED									1991 INITIAL								
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all
Liberia	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	GP/TP	-	-	2	3	6	11	6	25	42	-	1	2	7	1	11	8	27	46	-	1	2	7	1	11	8	27	46
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	2	3	6	11	6	25	42	0	1	2	7	1	11	8	27	46	0	1	2	7	1	11	8	27	46
Mozambique	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	1	3	0	4	2	13	19	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	14	19	-	-	1	1	0	2	1	8	11
	Total	0	0	1	3	0	4	2	13	19	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	14	19	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	8	11
Namibia	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	GP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	10
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	10
Rwanda	GP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	0	1	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	3	3
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Senegal	GP/TP	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	6	9	-	1	2	1	3	7	2	13	22	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	6	9
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	6	9	0	1	2	1	3	7	2	13	22	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	6	9
Sierra	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Leone	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	GP/TP	-	-	3	5	9	17	1	45	63	-	-	3	6	6	15	1	40	56	-	-	3	6	4	13	0	35	48
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	3	5	9	17	1	45	63	0	0	3	6	6	15	1	40	56	0	0	3	6	4	13	0	35	48
Sudan	GP/TP	-	-	3	5	8	16	2	59	77	-	-	1	7	5	13	2	53	68	-	-	1	5	4	10	2	43	55
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	3	5	8	16	2	59	77	0	0	1	7	5	13	2	53	68	0	0	1	5	4	10	2	43	55
Swaziland	GP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	6	-	-	1	0	-	1	1	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	5
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	5

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

...3

AFRICA		1990 INITIAL									1990 REVISED									1991 INITIAL								
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all
Togo	GP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Uganda	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	16	16	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	12	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	11	13
	SP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	9	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	24	25	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	12	14	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	13
United Rep. of Tanzania	GP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	10	12	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	5
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	10	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	5
Zaire	GP/TP	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	11	16	-	-	2	2	0	4	-	11	15	-	-	2	1	0	3	-	7	10
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	5
	Total	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	11	16	0	0	2	3	1	6	0	14	20	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	10	15
Zambia	GP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	5	5	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	5	5
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Zimbabwe	GP/TP	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	5
TOTAL AFRICA	GP/TP	0	1	16	37	25	79	18	293	390	0	3	16	43	17	79	23	281	383	0	5	17	37	13	72	19	265	356
	SP/TP	0	1	3	9	2	15	3	54	72	0	2	3	6	3	14	3	56	73	0	0	1	2	1	4	1	11	16
	Total	0	2	19	46	27	94	21	347	462	0	5	19	49	20	93	26	337	456	0	5	18	39	14	76	20	276	372

GP - General Programmes; SP - Special Programmes; TP - Temporary Post

L - Project Personnel; No - Professional National Officer; GS - General Service Staff